

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FOREIGN CAMPAIGN
CONTRIBUTIONS: AN UGLY TALE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member is greatly disturbed by recent revelations that substantial sums of Chinese money found its way into the coffers of the Democratic National Committee. It is clear that campaign operative Johnny Chung collected hundreds of thousands of dollars from individuals and organizations with direct links to the top echelons of the People's Liberation Army.

Such activity confirms our worst fears, and is a threat to this nation's collective soul. This Member urges his colleagues to rise above politics and address this problem in the serious manner that the situation demands.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would insert into the record an editorial from the Omaha World-Herald of May 16, 1998, entitled "Johnny Chung's Shocking Tale Puts Focus Back on Donations." This entire body should reflect on the sober lesson expressed in this editorial.

[Omaha World-Herald]

JOHNNY CHUNG'S SHOCKING TALE PUTS FOCUS
BACK ON DONATIONS

The get-it-any-way-you-can ethic of Democratic National Committee fund raising for the Clinton-Gore re-election campaign has come into more focus. Johnny Chung has reportedly told federal investigators that he channeled money from the government of communist China to the DNC.

This should be a shock to America. It would be if the Clintonites had not apparently been successful in convincing the people that they should be interested more in the Dow Jones Average and federally subsidized day care than in old stories about unproven scandals.

Chung pleaded guilty in March to campaign-related bank and tax fraud and is co-operating with investigators. Most of the \$100,000 he provided the DNC in the summer of 1996 came from the Chinese military, Chung said.

His contact was Liu Chao-ying. She was a lieutenant colonel and a vice president in charge of international trading for China Aerospace International Holdings Ltd. Liu's father was China's top military commander and a Communist Party leader. American companies were prohibited from doing business with China Aerospace in 1991 and 1993 because the company had illegally sold missiles to Pakistan.

The Justice Department reportedly has documents to verify the relationship described by Chung, who arranged for Liu to be photographed with President Clinton when she was in the United States. Chung was able to get Liu and another Chinese national into an exclusive Clinton fund-raiser in July 1996 after sending the DNC a check for \$45,000. That same month, Chung set up a California corporation for Liu and himself. This alleg-

edly was a vehicle through which donations could flow from China to the DNC.

Liu's aerospace company benefited from U.S. policies in 1996 that allowed American civilian communication satellites to be launched by Chinese rockets—despite China's sale of missiles to Iran and nuclear equipment to Pakistan that year and its perennial threats against Taiwan. The Chinese military also benefited in that it buys missiles from companies like China Aerospace and relies on the health of the industry.

Chung's attorney and officials of the Clinton administration and the DNC deny that Chung-related donations had any effect on U.S. policy toward China. But even if there was no policy quid pro quo, federal law bans campaign contributions from foreign sources.

DNC and White House spokesmen say that there was no way to know the origins of Chung's donations and that suspicious donations were returned. Yes, they were returned—after exposure in the press and intense public pressure.

And what of the documented concerns of White House staffers that Chung was a "hustler" bringing disreputable characters into the inner circle of the presidency? Why was he allowed into the White House 49 times? Why were he and his guests allowed to attend exclusive fund raisers?

Disclosures of the activities of Chung make the efforts of House Democrats to shut down the House portion of the investigation even more alarming. If the House investigation collapses, as it appears about to, the public is left with the Justice Department to investigate the matter. The Justice Department is headed by Attorney General Janet Reno, whose refusal to recommend an independent counsel to investigate these matters has become a national disgrace.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO JOHN P.
SACKSTEDER ON HIS APPOINTMENT
TO ATTEND THE UNITED
STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a truly outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, John P. Sacksteder. John recently accepted his offer of appointment to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

John, who is from Fostoria, Ohio, will soon be graduating from St. Wendelyn High School, and beginning one of the most educational, rewarding, and challenging experiences of his life: his four-year commitment at West Point.

While attending St. Wendelyn High School in Fostoria, John distinguished himself as an outstanding student and a very fine student-

athlete. In the classroom, John has attained a 3.88 grade point average, placing him among the tops of his class. John and his family can certainly be proud of his academic achievements.

In addition to his excellent scholastic record, John has proven himself to be a talented student-athlete. He was the Captain of the Varsity Football and Varsity Basketball Teams, and earned varsity letters in Track and Field. John has been very active in the National Honor Society, Concert Band, Student Council, Mock Trial, and Drama Club. John was also a delegate to Buckeye Boys' State, and participates in the Big Brother program.

Mr. Speaker, each year, I have the opportunity to nominate young men and women from my district to America's military academies. I am pleased that John has accepted his appointment, and will be joining the West Point Class of 2002. He is a gifted student and a fine young man. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to John Sacksteder, and in wishing him well at West Point and in the future.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MT. CAR-
MEL HIGH SCHOOL, NATIONAL
OCEAN SCIENCES BOWL FINAL-
ISTS

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to students and teachers of Mt. Carmel High School, in San Diego, California, who recently came to Washington as national finalists in the first annual National Ocean Sciences Bowl.

The National Ocean Sciences Bowl is an academic competition among teams of high school students designed to increase their awareness and understanding of the oceans and ocean sciences. It provides an opportunity for U.S. oceanographic research laboratories, like the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in San Diego, to develop strong connections with their local primary and secondary schools. And it creates a unique national education event in honor of the International Year of the ocean, which is this year, 1998.

I am particularly proud of the team from my congressional district, at Mr. Carmel High School. This past spring, they won well-contested Southern California Regional Ocean Sciences Bowl. The regional competition drew the cooperation of the Birch Aquarium, the San Diego County Office of Education, the San Diego Science Alliance, the San Diego Science Educators Association and the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, all of which I want to recognize for their support.

Let the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States show that the teachers

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

and students of Mt. Carmel High School have distinguished themselves in the field of oceanographic studies as national finalists in the National Ocean Sciences Bowl. In tribute to their hard work, I insert into the RECORD a summary of the Mt. Carmel team provided by the Consortium for Oceanographic Research and Education, whose President, Adm. James D. Watkins, USN (Ret.), has provided extraordinary leadership in this and many other fields.

MOUNT CARMEL HIGH SCHOOL, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REGIONAL OCEAN SCIENCES BOWL

Team Coach: Harold W. Dorr teaches Introduction to Oceanography and Zoology. He also teaches college courses at Palomar College in San Marcos. Mr. Dorr has a BS in biological sciences from San Diego State University and a MS in marine science from the University of San Diego. Prior to teaching he enjoyed 5 years working as a biological technician (fisheries) for the National Marine Fisheries Service and 5 additional years working various diving activities including teaching SCUBA, working as a diver at an oceanarium, and collecting marine biological data on various research projects. Mr. Dorr shares his life with his lovely and patient wife and never gets his fill of sharing the ocean, mountains and deserts with his three children.

Team Members: Senior Julie Fero enjoys swimming on both the school swim team and PQ Aquatics. She is also involved in dance at school. She hopes to attend Humboldt State University and pursue a degree in marine biology, and eventually a graduate degree in oceanography. Senior Shawn Nesbitt enjoys motorcycle riding, fishing and diving. His favorite school subjects are oceanography, and a course called work experience. His extracurricular activities include participating in the Oceanography Club activities and playing hockey for his school. Shawn is also an Aquarist intern at the Birch Aquarium at Scripps. He would like to thank you for taking the time to read his biography and say hello to all his family in the audience. Senior Nathan Niemi moved from Minnesota to San Diego when he was seven and promptly fell in love with the beach. Physics is his favorite subject. He aspires to drive his parents bankrupt. He works as a waiter which allots him money to spend but no time to spend it. Body boarding and ice hockey are his first loves. Nathan's career goal is to do something that makes him happy. Senior Shadi Ghandchi is the youngest child in his family. About 3½ years ago he moved to the US with his mother and sisters in search of a good education. Not speaking English made the first year difficult but the second year was better. Since sophomore year he has been an avid member of the Key Club, Math Club, California Scholarship Federation (CSF), and the Ecology Club. In his Junior year he became the President of the International Ski Club, and the Secretary of the Computer Club. Shadi's Senior year saw him awarded membership to the National Honor Society. He currently is the secretary of the Math Club. His favorite subject is science, especially biology, chemistry and physics. He hopes to become a Biological Engineer. Senior Keith Gretlein has marched in the award winning Mt. Carmel Band for four years and is currently in the nationally renowned Wind Ensemble. He has held a steady job for four years in the field of child development. His future education will be carried out through many prestigious schools and will probably focus on oceanography. Keith

would like to thank his parents, teammates and coach, Mr. Dorr.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall vote 156 through 161. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall Nos. 156, 157, 158 and 159. I also would have voted "yea" on rollcall Nos. 160 and 161.

HONORING THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the volunteers of the City of San Bernardino Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), who are celebrating more than twenty-three years of service to San Bernardino. This celebration also coincides with "Older Americans Month." The RSVP is a grant program funded through the Corporation for National and Community Service and the City of San Bernardino. RSVP provides my congressional district with volunteers over the age of fifty-five who are diverse in experience, interest, economic and educational backgrounds.

In our community, RSVP volunteers work assisting the frail and elderly, mentoring youth, assisting the homeless, and caring for developmentally disabled children and adults, as well as tutoring children and renovating homes. The program matches problems to be solved with people willing to help, and has a national membership participation of 450,000.

Programs such as RSVP provide an opportunity for people to give of their time and energy in a way that benefits the community by providing services to those in most need. I am proud to have an RSVP program in San Bernardino and, once again, I thank the volunteers for all of the time and hard work they commit to making our city a better place.

IN HONOR OF HOWARD METZENBAUM

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Howard Metzenbaum, former Senator from the State of Ohio. Serving nineteen years in the United States Senate, he represented his constituents with passion and guile, demonstrating both a fierce dedication to justice and a keen understanding of legislative proce-

dures. It is these qualities that will be commemorated with the renaming of the U.S. Courthouse in Cleveland, Ohio as the Howard Metzenbaum U.S. Courthouse.

Howard Metzenbaum's long career of public service began with his election to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1943. After serving two terms in the House and two terms in the State Senate, he sat on the Judicial Council of Ohio and the Ohio Bureau of Code Revision. In 1976, Howard Metzenbaum was elected to the U.S. Senate. Ohio voters would later return Senator Metzenbaum to Washington for two more terms.

During his nineteen year career, Senator Metzenbaum would establish himself as an outspoken leader for the principles and causes in which he strongly believed. The Washington Post called him "an uncompromising, indefatigable and often irascible champion of liberal causes." Initially gaining notoriety for his skillful use of the filibuster in blocking legislation, Senator Metzenbaum became in later years an important coalition-builder and legislator. He authored or co-authored countless amendments and bills, including the Plant Closing Notification Act, the Nutrition and Food Labeling Act, the Brady Bill, the Alzheimer's Act, and the Civil Rights Act of 1991. Senator ROBERT BYRD of West Virginia once said of the Senator, "I have often felt that if we did not have a Howard Metzenbaum in the Senate we ought to make one."

My fellow colleagues, I can think of no more fitting a symbol of Howard Metzenbaum's legacy than his serving as namesake to the U.S. Courthouse. May the Senator's high standard of justice, fairness, and dignity for all men and women serve as an unyielding challenge to all those who enter the Howard M. Metzenbaum U.S. Courthouse.

IN HONOR OF ANTHONY GRAZIOSO'S FOUR DECADES OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished gentleman, Mr. Anthony Grazioso, who with more than twenty-five years of dedicated public service is retiring. He will be honored at Don Pepe's Restaurant in Newark, New Jersey on May 21, 1998.

Mr. Grazioso has served as the Director of Public Affairs for the New Jersey Transit Corporation for nearly 16 years, with the Transport of New Jersey for 10 years, and as a Community Relations Representative for The Port Authority of New York/New Jersey for six years. In 1964 he accepted a temporary position as Special Assistant to former Congressman Robert A. Roe, then Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development. Mr. Grazioso also served as Deputy Director and Public Relations Assistant for the Jersey City Department of Public Works.

Mr. Grazioso graduated from Saint Peter's College in 1956 where he majored in Economics and minored in English Journalism. He has

pursued studies in public relations, communications, urban affairs, community relations, public administration, political science, decision making, management effectiveness/organization, and finance/budget at the New School, New York University, the American Management Association, and the Public Relations Society of America.

Community involvement has been a consistent theme in Mr. Grazioso's life. Since 1956, he has been involved in volunteer work serving on the boards of civic, community, cultural, and church organizations in Hudson County. His accomplishments in the community and at work have been praised but he has also made time for his family.

It is an honor to have such an outstanding and dedicated individual in my home state of New Jersey. I am certain my colleagues will join me in recognition of this well deserved honor.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO ABIGAIL C. CHUDZINSKI ON HER APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding young lady from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, Abigail C. Chudzinski. Abby has recently accepted her appointment to attend the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

Abby, who is from Fremont, Ohio, will be graduating from St. Joseph Central Catholic High School, and will be preparing for one of the most challenging, rewarding, and educational opportunities of her life: her four-year commitment to the United States Naval Academy.

During her high school career at St. Joseph Central Catholic, Abby has distinguished herself as an exceptional student and a gifted student-athlete. She is currently carrying a 4.35 grade point average, which places her second in a class of eight-six students. She is a member of the National Honor Society, and is listed in the Who's Who Among American High School Students. Abby and her family can certainly be proud of her outstanding scholastic efforts.

Abby has also proven herself as a truly talented and gifted student-athlete. She was the Captain of the Varsity Track and Field Team, and has won numerous league, district, and regional awards in the sport. In addition, Abby has been active in the Key Club, Student Council, and is the President of the St. Joseph High School Band. And, last summer, she participated in the United States Air Force Academy Summer Scientific Seminar.

Mr. Speaker, each year, I have the opportunity to nominate young men and women for appointment to the nation's military academies. I am pleased that Abby has accepted her appointment, and will be joining the incoming Naval Academy Class of 2002. I am sure she will do very well. Mr. Speaker, I would

urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Abigail Chudzinski, and in wishing her well in her future endeavors.

VMI MAKES THE RIGHT MOVES

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends this May 19, 1998, Omaha World-Herald editorial on the Virginia Military Institute to his colleagues. The Virginia Military Institute is to be complimented for the successful integration of female cadets into an institution that had been a traditional male bastion until the rending of a 1996 U.S. Supreme Court ruling. The Virginia Military Institute has been successful because of its sincere effort to promote co-educational programs that would foster the positive acceptance and inclusion of women into the institution, and for these reasons are again to be commended.

VMI MAKES THE RIGHT MOVES

Virginia Military Institute, like The Citadel, had a long and proud tradition of educating men and providing military training and discipline. Both Virginia state colleges fought against federal rules requiring them to admit women if they wanted to continue getting public funding.

Both schools fought the order in court. The U.S. Supreme Court decided against VMI in 1996, as it had against The Citadel in 1995. The ruling was not popular. VMI alumni considered buying the college and making it into a private institution rather than go co-ed.

But when the ruling was issued and officials studied the situation, they decided to take the honorable path. They not only admitted women to the institute; they accommodated them.

The women who went to the college last fall were held to the same physical and mental standards as male students. They were yelled at, given push-ups and forced marches, shorn of their hair and sent through obstacle courses, all the while carrying a full college course load.

No quarter given. That is as it should be. Standards are standards.

But VMI was not grudging in its acceptance of co-education. It actively recruited qualified women, winding up with 30 in a class with 430 men. It held seminars on avoiding sexual harassment—required seminars for cadets, faculty and staff.

It hired a female assistant commandant and a female admissions officer. It asked the nation's military academies, which went co-ed 22 years ago, for advice. It brought in female upperclassmen from military programs in Vermont and Texas to act as big sisters for female freshmen.

Seven of the women who enrolled in September quit before finishing. But none cited sexual harassment or unfairness as a reason for leaving. Considering that 74 male freshmen left, too, the difference was not striking.

VMI deserves credit, not only for doing the right thing, but also for doing it the right way.

TRIBUTE TO ST. MARK'S WOMEN'S VARSITY ICE HOCKEY TEAM

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to report to the House on a remarkable achievement—namely, the 1997–98 championship season of the St. Mark's Women's Varsity Ice Hockey Team. The St. Mark's Lions are based in Southborough, Massachusetts.

Each of these players are talented young student-athletes who trained hard, practiced hard and played hard throughout their amazing year. I know their families and friends are as proud of the Lions as I am. On behalf of the citizens of Central Massachusetts, I congratulate the St. Mark's Lions for a job very well done.

The team members are:

ST. MARK'S GIRLS HOCKEY TEAM 1997–98

No.	Position	Year	Name	Hometown
3	D	1998	Hilary Zwerdling	Shrewsbury, MA
4	F	2000	Gretchen Anderson	Wellesley, MA
5	F	1998	Emily Harris	Greenwich, CT
6	D	2000	Kristen Larsen	Dover, MA
10	F	2001	Amy McNaught	Gorham, ME
11	D	1998	Marcia Ingraham	Georgetown, MA
12	F	1999	Catherine Larsen	Dover, MA
13	D	2000	Emily Amorello	Worcester, MA
15	F	1999	Sarah Fairchild	Pawtucket, RI
16	F	1998	Hailey Sullivan	Carlisle, MA
18	D	2000	Kristina Tois	Grafton, MA
20	F	1998	Melissa Yokell	Atkinson, NH
21	F	1998	Maura Crowell	Mansfield, MA
29	G	1999	Melissa Glaser	Rockford, IL

Coaches: Wendy Cofran, Dana Pullman.

Captains: Maura Crowell '98, Hilary Zwerdling '00.

Manager: Heather Bates '00.

A recent article in the St. Mark's School newspaper brings to life their championship season and the wonderful team of young women who enjoyed this terrific experience:

[From the St. Marker, May 13, 1998]

GIRLS' ICE HOCKEY WINS THE NEW ENGLANDS!
(By Assistant Editor Allison Loretnzen '99)

On Sunday March 8, another amazing group of St. Mark's women hockey players captured the title New England Champions. Just four months after the Varsity Field Hockey team beat Cushing for the Class B NEPSAC title, the Varsity Ice Hockey team has the pleasure of crushing Middlesex in a 3-0 victory to earn the Division 2 Championship.

At the beginning of the season, the team, with a new coaching staff, was focused on regaining respect from the other ISL teams and hadn't thought ahead too much to the possibility of such a successful post-season. In past years, the St. Mark's team, with players such as Wendy Hall, Laurie Belliveau, and Erin Magee, was feared by their league opponents, as they were league champions in '92, '93 (co-champs), and '94 (co-champs). Maura Crowell made the team in the '94-'95 season as a third former and played with some of the women who developed this tradition of excellence. Experiencing the thrill of playing for such an awesome team, Crowell looked forward to her next three years as a varsity player; but with the arrival of two new coaches in her fourth form year, she, along with new-comers Hilary Zwerdling, Marcia Ingraham, Melissa

Yokell and Emily Harris, suffered through two disappointing seasons. After two seasons well under .500, another change was called for in the coaching staff.

Under the direction of head coach Wendy Cofran and her assistant, Dana Pullman, this year's team trained harder than in the past two years and collected many more wins for their efforts. Capturing their Holiday Tournament gave them confidence and hope for more victories later in the season. These victories did come, including a nail-biting, overtime 3-2 win over St. Paul's down in New York City. As the regular season was drawing to a close St. Mark's rolled by Portsmouth Abbey, Brooks, and BB&N. After handling Groton 6-2, the team clinched a place in the New England Tournament.

With an undefeated record in their division, the team, seeded first, was matched up against fourth seed Greenwich Country Day and had a week of practice to prepare for the semifinal game on March 7 at Cushing Academy. As St. Mark's put away their squash racquets, basketballs, and ice skates and dusted off their lacrosse sticks, baseball gloves, and tennis racquets, the Women's Varsity Ice Hockey Team, led by two year co-captains Maura Crowell and Hilary Zwerdling, laced up their skates for a final week, perfecting power plays and strengthening slap shots. After leading the school in a unique cheer, they departed for the western Mass mecca of ice hockey, Cushing Academy. Greenwich, no match for the women of St. Mark's, skated off the Cushing rink 2-0 losers, leaving the Lions to face Middlesex on Sunday for the New England Championship.

St. Mark's came to the game having played Middlesex once during the regular season, beating the Zebra's 2-1, and they knew that it would be an exciting game. From the face off, St. Mark's controlled the puck and frustrated Middlesex with their solid defense, held together by their spectacular goalie Melissa Glaser, who simply would not let the puck into her net. Every attempt made by the Zebras was foiled by Glaser and her defense, which consisted of only three players—Zwerdling, Ingraham, and Kirsten Larsen—who had to play double shifts for the entire game. At the other end of the rink, St. Mark's offense kept up a relentless attack on the Middlesex's goalie. In the first period, the Lions scored twice: first on a tip-in by Gretchen Anderson from a Crowell slap shot, and again on a break away by Amy McNaught. St. Mark's skated off the ice after the period up 2-0, knowing that if they continued their offensive pressure and held back Middlesex they could win the game and the New England Championship. Another Anderson goal assisted by Crowell, during a Middlesex power play, along with many sensational saves by Glaser and her dependable defense, gave the Lions a 3-0 lead at the end of the second period. As Middlesex skated onto the ice before the third period, they were preparing for another fifteen minutes of offensive frustration. As the clock rolled down to 11.6 seconds and Glaser caught a flying Middlesex slap shot, the St. Mark's team seemed to spectators to win the New England's as easily as Glaser snatched that puck into her glove.

Winning the Division 2 New England Prep School Ice Hockey Championship culminates a season that brought back the respect St. Mark's women's ice hockey held in the early nineties. With eight experienced players and two aggressive coaches returning for the '98-'99 season, expect the team to reunite next year as a might force in the ISL and all of New England.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT LEE ON THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, much has been written and said about the economic growth and political advances made by the Republic of China during the last few years. Taiwan's achievements are respected throughout the world. Much of the credit is due to Taiwan's political leadership.

Taiwan is led by Cornell-educated Dr. Lee Teng-hui, who was elected Taiwan's ninth president and inaugurated on May 20, 1996. His running mate was Dr. Lien Chan. Other government leaders include Foreign Minister Jason Hu and Representative Stephen Chen. While Vice President Lien Chan has worked to maintain stability and respect for the law at home, Minister Hu wisely exerts Taiwan's presence abroad, having recently visited Africa and a number of southeast Asian countries seeking new friends for his country. In the meantime, Representative Stephen Chen has assiduously briefed us on the Hill of all the recent happenings in Taiwan. Representative Chen is a tireless diplomat.

Together, Taiwan's leaders have continued to bring their people economic progress and an improved political climate. The Republic of China is a young dynamic nation and a model for the developing world. On the occasion of President Lee's second anniversary in office, I wish to extend my congratulations to President Lee and his people.

COMPETITION IN THE VIDEO SERVICES INDUSTRY

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring a study on competition in video services by the Hudson Institute to the attention of my colleagues.

Price inflation in cable television service is causing some policy makers to suggest re-narrowing rate regulation—that is, re-regulating cable prices. While it is the case that there have been notable price increases by some cable systems, to recommend extending price controls is to ignore the realities of the marketplace and the lessons of the past.

It is important to note that these cost increases are authorized under the 1992 Cable Act, which I opposed. Indeed, it is my view that passage of the Cable Act did little to keep down prices, that it resulted in reduced capital investment and a stagnation of services offered by the industry, and that the regulations themselves proved to be a costly and inefficient expense.

The rate regulation imposed by the Cable Act increased the cost of capital to cable systems and prevented many from upgrading their systems. One of the major goals of the 1996 Telecommunications Act was to promote

competition and investment in the delivery of video services to the home. Under the Telecommunications Act, rates for cable services beyond the basic tier are to be deregulated three years after enactment. The Act also removed the statutory ban on telephone companies offering video services within their regions.

While competition to incumbent cable operators may not be growing as quickly as anticipated, it is significant nonetheless. The regional telephone company Ameritech is building cable systems throughout the Midwest to compete alongside existing cable operators. Upwards of ten percent of households in the market have Direct Broadcast Satellite service, and wireless cable service is expanding as well. Technological improvements in the area of satellite broadcasting alone promise more choices for video consumers.

Equally as important, the cable industry has been investing to provide competition in new areas, such as Internet access, local telephony, and Personal Communications Services. Cable firms also are leaders in the use of fiber optic and digital compression technology, and have been upgrading their systems to provide customers with a greater range of programming choices.

Having made the case for competition and against price controls, I must add that I am not satisfied with the current state of competition in video services. I believe that it is entirely appropriate for Congress to reexamine program access rules, copyright laws, and other potential barriers to free and open competition. As Vice-Chairman of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade and Consumer Protection, I am committed to see full-blown competition and choice in video programming.

Mr. Speaker, I again commend the following executive summary of the Hudson Institute study to the attention of all Members.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In late 1997 and early 1998, concerns have been raised among regulators, members of Congress, and consumer groups regarding cable television rates. This study analyzes the rationale for new efforts by the FCC to limit rates or impose other regulations on the cable television industry in response to such concerns. It examines the historical record of cable regulation, takes a new look at the state of competition for multichannel video programming, reviews the important capital investment in new digital services by the industry, and assesses the possible impact of new price controls on competition in the wider telecommunications market, including Internet access, telephony, and video programming.

The study finds that, despite current market share of around 85.6 percent (falling to around 75 percent by 2002); dynamic services offered by Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS), broadcast television, and other multichannel video delivery systems provide substantial and growing competition for cable television. More than 65 percent of households can receive six or more broadcast channels with a suitable antenna. For many households, DBS offers greater levels of service at prices comparable to or lower than, cable's. DBS appears to provide a good substitute for cable even after accounting for up-front equipment costs. Competing cable systems (overbuilds and Satellite Master Antenna TV) have become cost-effective and are

growing rapidly, especially in the Midwest and Northeast.

The study also finds that past cable regulation, especially rate controls, provided little or no benefit to consumers, and in fact harmed consumers by inducing lower quality of service. On the other hand, periods of less regulation, such as the years between 1984 and 1990, stimulated production of greater quality and wider choice of programming for consumers, produced steady increases in demand for cable, and produced net consumer welfare gains of \$3 billion to \$6.5 billion per year.

Finally, the evidence shows that the cable industry is in the midst of investing up to \$28 billion to improve its infrastructure, including over \$1 billion per year to convert to interactive digital services. The entry of cable firms into new businesses such as telephony, Internet, and digital video is improving consumer choice and reducing prices for these services, especially to residential customers; spurring a competitive response from the telephone industry to upgrade its data transmission capabilities; and giving a boost to the introduction of digital television and to competition in the Internet business. An imposition of rate controls similar to those of 1993 and 1994 would undermine the financial basis for the cable industry to enter these new businesses in the near term, and hence weaken competition in the wider telecommunications market place.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THAD D. CHRISTOFER ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a truly outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, Thad D. Christofer. Thad has recently accepted his offer of appointment to attend the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

Thad, who is from Republic, Ohio, will soon be completing his high school years, and will be preparing to begin what figures to be one of the most challenging and educational opportunities of his life: his four-year commitment at the Naval Academy.

During his high school years, Thad has proven himself to be an exceptional student. In the classroom, Thad's achievements are certainly something of which he and his family can be proud. Currently, he is carrying a perfect 4.0 grade point average. In addition, Thad has extended his scholastic efforts by attending classes at Tiffin University and Heidelberg College.

In addition, Thad is a National Merit Scholar Semifinalist, and is listed in the Who's Who Among American High School Students. Thad has been active in the VFW Voice of Democracy Competition, and has served as President of the Seneca County Chapter of the Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA). And, for the first time in fifty-three years, Thad represented Seneca County as a member of the state DECA Board, serving as its Parliamentarian.

Mr. Speaker, each year, I am privileged to nominate several outstanding young men and women from my district to the nation's military academy. Thad Christofer is certainly a fine student and a fine young man. I am sure he will do very well at the Naval Academy and in all of his future endeavors. Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying tribute to Thad D. Christofer, and in wishing him well at the United States Naval Academy.

REMARKS ON JOHN C. "THUNDER" THORNTON

HON. ZACH WAMP

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the House's attention a wonderful and heartwarming story about a distinguished citizen of the 3rd District of Tennessee. It is a story of service above and beyond the call of duty, courage and of a man who knows how to say thanks with grace and style. That man is John C. "Thunder" Thornton, who has built a highly successful business career in Chattanooga and who owns the Crescent H. Guest Ranch in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. Describing what happened, Thornton says, "If you don't believe in Guardian Angels, I've got a story for you."

It begins on Friday, March 27, a day that started out as a happy family outing to San Antonio, Texas to see the final four basketball tournament but that nearly ended in sudden, tragic death. As "Thunder" Thornton tells it, he and his daughter, Dori, 17, and son Johnny, 14, were met at the San Antonio Airport by Cesar Hernandez, who was to drive them in his cab for a tour of the city. They'd planned to visit Trinity University there and to see all the sights in that beautiful old city.

Without warning, Thornton began to feel a numbness in his arm and shortness of breath followed by pain and a feverish feeling "Thunder" Thornton realized that he might be having a heart attack. He asked Hernandez to get him to the hospital as quickly as possible. Then he passed out. He awoke to find himself in the car at the curbside outside the hospital. Hernandez got him into a wheel chair and into the hospital where he received first-class treatment from Cardiologist Dr. Rusty Felton. Even as the treatment began he could hear Hernandez comforting his son and daughter.

Some cab drivers—and many people—would have thought they had done enough by doing only what their job called for in this situation. They'd just call an ambulance and head off to make more fares. But Hernandez went far above what duty required him to do. He rushed Thunder Thornton to the hospital. Then he stayed with Thornton's children while they faced fear and danger, far from home and with neither of their parents in a position to help them. He displayed one of the best traits we like to think we share as Americans, a natural instinct to help others who were in harm's way—even at some personal cost. Unfortunately, we do not see as much of this behavior as we would like in America today. But it was definitely there when it counted that Fri-

day in San Antonio. And Thornton believes that Mr. Hernandez saved his life.

But, Mr. Speaker, this is also a story of gratitude and having the good grace to express it. Many folks would have simply sent Mr. Hernandez a note of thanks. But for Thunder Thornton, that would never have been enough. He arranged a two-part gift. The first was a one-week vacation to Thornton's Crescent H Guest Ranch in Jackson Hole. And the second was a brand new White Cadillac DeVille, which Thornton presented to Hernandez in a video-taped family "thank you card" that was played at a luncheon in San Antonio. Thunder Thornton's action shows that it is important to celebrate those "Guardian Angels" our society needs so badly. It also goes a long way toward telling us the kind of man John Thornton is.

Mr. Speaker, the 3rd District of Tennessee is fortunate to count him among its citizens.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. DARRYL B. KREITMAN

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lieutenant Colonel Darryl B. Kreitman as he retires with 20 years of distinguished service in the U.S. Air Force.

Lieutenant Colonel Kreitman is retiring from his position as Deputy Chief of the Air Force's Legislative Weapons Systems Liaison Division. In this capacity he is responsible for liaison between the Air Force and Congress on annual authorizations of \$30 billion for all Air Force weapons systems, munitions and related technologies. His expertise in this arena and his knowledge of Air Force policy and direction is unparalleled.

In 1978, after receiving his commission as a Second Lieutenant from OTS, he entered Undergraduate Navigator Training at Mather Air Force Base, CA. He then flew as a B-52 navigator and instructor navigator at Griffiss Air Force Base, New York.

Following a one year Pentagon assignment, Darryl began a remarkable tour of duty in the B-1 at Dyess Air Force Base, Texas. From 1986 through 1994, he showed exemplary performance through a range of duties beginning as a B-1 Instructor Offensive Systems Officer and culminating as Commander of the 7th Transportation Squadron. His professionalism was highlighted when he served as Chief of Transportation while deployed to Saudi Arabia. It was during his 8 year tour at Dyess that his wife Judy gave birth to their beautiful little Texas girl—Robbin.

Darryl's expertise was recognized when he returned to the Pentagon in 1994; he was selected to manage the B-1 program for the Air Force's Acquisition community. He then went on to become the B-1 Branch Chief and the Bomber Division Chief.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues who have directly benefited from the outstanding support Lieutenant Colonel Kreitman has provided the Congress and the executive branch, in both his capacities in legislative liaison and

as a premier aviator in the Air Force, in congratulating him for a job extremely well done and in wishing his family the very best in the future. Colonel Kreitman is a professional among professionals and has brought great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force.

TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION MONTH

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address a subject of utmost importance: teen pregnancy prevention.

Mr. Speaker, today the United States retains the unfortunate distinction of having the highest rate of teen pregnancy among industrialized western nations. Over the past decade we have made some progress in bringing down the number of pregnancies among teens. But too many kids are still having kids, and suffering social and economic repercussions throughout their lives because of it. We can and must do better.

We must do better because unintended teen pregnancies mean more difficult lives, and fewer opportunities, for teen parents and their children. We know that teen mothers are less likely to graduate from high school, and more likely to depend on welfare. And their children start life at a distinct disadvantage—on average smaller at birth, they are more likely to be hospitalized, more likely to perform poorly in school, and more likely to suffer abuse and neglect.

And the cycle is likely to be repeated. Over 20 percent of children of teen mothers will in turn have children at a young age. Mr. Speaker, our society suffers when our children start life with such odds against them.

We must also do better because an ounce of prevention is indeed worth a pound of cure—prevention works. Studies show that the federal government spends more than \$39 billion in assistance to families begun by teen parents and only \$131 million to prevent teen pregnancy. When we work with our kids to prepare them to avoid pregnancy, through good parental communication and involvement in their lives, education, and family planning programs, the numbers are clear: unintended births decline.

What a better way, Mr. Speaker, to reduce abortion in this country than to prevent unintended pregnancies? I hope today we can all renew our efforts to support and fund teen pregnancy prevention programs.

SALUTE TO LARRY CARPENTER

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant on his retirement, Ventura County Sheriff Larry

Carpenter. Sheriff Carpenter protected the people of Ventura County, California, for almost 30 years, serving the community as a defender of the law and an educator of safety. I am proud to say Larry has been my friend for many, many years.

As a committed and highly ethical officer of the law, Larry quickly climbed the ladder of rank and responsibility within the department. Joining the Ventura County Sheriff's Department in 1969 he has served in many capacities, from public speaking, to personnel and training, to narcotics, to managing court services and custody. In 1974, Larry was promoted to senior deputy sheriff and later that same year, promoted again, making him a sergeant. In 1984, Larry was appointed undersheriff and managed the operations of the entire department as second in command. Larry's long law enforcement culminated in 1993 when he became sheriff.

Those who have worked with, and for, Larry have described him as a loyal person with the finest ethical standards. His interpersonal and organizational skills made him a good manager, but Larry's stellar professional attributes were not his only strong points—they simply served as a vehicle for his creative and ambitious ideas which he implemented for the good of his community.

Larry developed the Sheriff department's "hostage negotiation team" and was an active proponent of opening the Todd Road Jail, which boasts an innovative inmate management philosophy. He led the fight to continue the use of military surplus helicopters, saving millions of local tax dollars annually, and implemented a platoon response plan for tactical emergencies. In addition, he opened "store-front" operations to deliver sheriff's services into the neighborhoods. These are merely a few of Sheriff Carpenter's achievements which have made real differences in the lives of Ventura County's citizens.

You cannot put a price on safety, or thank someone enough for putting their life on the line to protect others. We can never really repay the heroism and bravery which protects us each day, which often goes unnoticed. But we can say thank you: Thank you Sheriff Larry Carpenter for your years of service protecting our families and for making our community a safer and better place to live. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing my friend Larry a long and happy retirement.

TRIBUTE TO RONALD SNYDER

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great teacher, Mr. Ronald Snyder, on his retirement from St. John's Lutheran School in Red Bud, Illinois.

Over the last 43 years, Mr. Snyder has shared his many talents with the community. Mr. Snyder joined the St. John's staff in 1955 and has taught both the seventh and eighth grade classes. In his early years he also served the school as Principal, Choir Director and Youth Director.

For over a decade, Mr. Snyder has been taking the eighth graders, who he teaches all subjects to, on a trip to the Nation's Capital. Mr. Snyder has helped the students experience this once in a lifetime trip through many hours of hard work and fundraising efforts.

Mr. Snyder was raised in Columbus, Indiana. From there he went to teacher training school at Concordia Lutheran College in River Forest, Illinois where he majored in Elementary Education. Right out of college he was called to teach at St. John's Lutheran School. Over the years, he has taught 786 students and has served with sixty-two other teachers. As the eighth grade teacher for the majority of his dedicated service to St. John's he has influenced many young lives. Mr. Snyder who lives in Red Bud, Illinois with his wife Eunice, will retire at the end of this school year.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Ronald Snyder on his retirement after many devoted years of service to the children of St. John's and the entire community.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ASSISTING ACQUISITION OF RUSSIAN MATERIAL ACT

HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation, the Assisting Acquisition of Russian Material (AARM) Act, along with my colleague Ed WHITFIELD of Kentucky, which would provide the Department of Energy with "standby" authority to purchase Russian uranium under the U.S.-Russian-HEU Agreement signed in 1993. The Russian Federation and the United States entered into this agreement to ensure that highly enriched uranium (HEU) from dismantled nuclear warheads would be used for peaceful purposes only. In January 1994, President Clinton announced that the U.S. and Russia signed a contract to purchase \$12 billion of highly enriched uranium over a 20-year period. The U.S. purchase of 500 metric tons of this material is clearly a crucial national security initiative. This foreign policy measure provides an important incentive to the Russian Federation to continue dismantling its nuclear weapons and ultimately helps to safeguard the U.S. and the rest of the world from the threat of a nuclear incident.

I strongly support this foreign policy objective which serves our national security interests and those interests of the entire world. However, under this U.S.-Russian Agreement, the United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC) will serve as the Executive Agent responsible for acquiring the downblended Russian uranium which it will then sell as commercial nuclear reactor fuel. The status of USEC as the Executive Agent under this agreement troubles me because, at this time, the government is privatizing the industry responsible for implementing the U.S.-Russian HEU Agreement. A private USEC acting as the Executive Agent will face conflicting obligations to maximize profits and to fulfill its requirements

May 22, 1998

under both the U.S.-Russian Agreement and the statutory purposes guiding the privatization process of the corporation.

Under the laws governing privatization of USEC, Congress specifically outlined eight statutory criteria, including a requirement that privatization lead to "continued operation" of the gaseous diffusion plants in Portsmouth, Ohio and Paducah, Kentucky. However, if USEC is forced to purchase significant quantities of Russian uranium under the HEU Agreement, the corporation may be forced to reduce work at the plants or to close one entirely. Clearly, the role of USEC as the Executive Agent under the Agreement could lead the newly privatized corporation to choose between the national security purpose of importing higher priced Russian material and its own desire to maximize profits. Furthermore, the public objective of purchasing specific quantities of Russian uranium directly conflicts with and adversely affects the statutory criteria calling for continued operation of the gaseous diffusion plants.

In order to help resolve these potential conflicts and ensure that U.S. foreign and domestic policy objectives are met, the AARM Act states that the Department of Energy will have the authority to purchase, hold and resell the downblended HEU imported from Russia under the U.S.-Russian Agreement. This legislation helps to preserve the livelihoods of those in the communities surrounding the gaseous diffusion plants while ensuring that the U.S. continues to purchase Russian uranium to reduce the threat posed to the world by dismantled nuclear warheads. The bill represents a common-sense solution, ensuring that the government maintains responsibility over our national security interests and that the private sector can function without being saddled with unnecessary burdens.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT LEE

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, Taiwan, known as the Republic of China, marked its president's second anniversary in office on May 20, 1998. President Lee Teng-hui, a Taiwan-born statesman, should be commended for his leadership and vision for his country.

President Lee's leadership lies in his ability to rally his 21 million compatriots into believing that the course Taiwan has chosen to take, economic and political, is right for them. President Lee has convinced them that their future lies in free trade and private enterprise as well as in full democracy. With the help of his compatriots, President Lee will lead the Republic of China to ever greater economic prosperity at home and international recognition abroad.

On the occasion of President Lee's second anniversary in office, I wish President Lee godspeed and good fortune.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NORTHERN IRELAND PEACE TREATY

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my Colleagues the following excerpts from an interview with the new President of Ireland, Mary McAleese. In her poignant description of President Clinton's visit to Northern Ireland in 1995 and his consummate diplomacy in that extremely delicate political environment, she notes how grateful the people of Ireland are to the President for his commitment and effort toward bringing about a peace treaty in Northern Ireland. I felt it should be brought to your attention. The interview, with reporter Niall O'Dowd, appeared in the May/June 1998 edition of Irish America Magazine.

Irish America: You met President Clinton during his visit to Northern Ireland in 1995. What were your impressions of him then and now?

On the day that he came to Northern Ireland, I don't think there is any doubt that the Unionists, for instance, were very skeptical. And you know as well as I do the minefield that is Northern Ireland. If you use the word Derry instead of Londonderry, or Londonderry instead of Derry, everyone is exercised. The opportunities to make a mess are total. For a president to come, and speak off the cuff as he did was amazing. He spoke flawlessly. He did not put one single foot wrong. He didn't get one inflection wrong, he didn't get one name wrong. I was absolutely mesmerized by his sheer intellect—the man is incredibly clever.

I don't know a politician on this planet who has the intellect, the depth, the charismatic skills of this man. He is extraordinary.

What he did that day was a miracle, because there was a lot of Unionist skepticism about him, a lot of determination that no matter how good this party got, they weren't going to enjoy it. And yet they did. Over the twenty-four hour period, he effectively seduced them. He won them over.

He and his wife worked a miracle that day. I just want people to know how very grateful we are for this president who is so committed. He has been a large part of the scaffolding that is holding up this kind of precarious edifice of peace.***

We are very grateful to the ongoing American commitment to Ireland in all its aspects because we are on the way to achieving phenomenal success. As a small island off the west of Europe, it is desperately important to us that we have friendships that open a window onto an entirely different world to ours. It helps us to blossom and grow. I want to be able to celebrate, and thank people for that and develop a sense of the global Irish family.

10681

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE 32ND ANNIVERSARY OF GUYANA'S INDEPENDENCE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the New Jersey Arya Samaj Mandir, Inc. as they celebrate a very special occasion—the 32nd Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Guyana. In honor of this event, a commemorative flag-raising ceremony will take place on Tuesday, May 26, 1998 in the Council Chambers at Jersey City Hall.

In 1621 the Dutch started to colonize Guyana and in 1640 the first slaves arrived from Africa. In 1763 about 100 years before the American Emancipation, the slaves in Guyana revolted in the ill fated effort known as the Berbice Slave Rebellion. In 1781 the British captured the colony but were ousted within the year. From 1782 until the return of the British in 1812 the colony was administered by French and Dutch Administrations.

In 1835 laborers were brought in from Portugal and 1838 marked the beginning of indentured servitude with the arrival of laborers from India. The Chinese came in 1853. In 1953 elections were held for the first time under the system of universal adult suffrage. The People's Progressive (PPP) won this election but was removed after 133 days from office by the British.

The PPP was reelected in 1957 and again in 1961. During these two terms under the system of internal self rule, the colony of the then British Guiana experienced significant social and economic growth in spite of political disturbances especially in the early 60's. In 1964, an unpopular government was brought to power through external influences. It remained in power until 1992 through constant rigging of national elections. In 1966, Guyana became an independent nation and in 1970 it obtained republican status.

On October 5th, 1992 the first free and fair elections were held since 1964. This election supervised by a team of international observers led by former U.S. President Carter brought the PPP-Civic government under the Presidency of Dr. Cheddi Jagan to office. Over 50 percent of Guyana's population consist of East Indians, whose ancestors came to Guyana from India. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to applaud the New Jersey Arya Samaj Mandir, Inc. for their support of Hindu culture and serving the educational, cultural, and religious needs of the Hindu immigrant population that lives in New Jersey.

IRS REGULATIONS HARM ELECTRIC COMPETITION

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern with new

IRS regulations that undermine competition in the evolving electricity market. The regulations, which became effective in February of this year, greatly expand the role of government-owned utilities as provider in the electricity marketplace. These regulations harm competition and reduce federal, state and local tax revenues.

In response to these new regulations, I am introducing legislation today to help remedy this situation. I am joined in this effort by my colleagues, Rep. WILLIAM JEFFERSON and Rep. PHIL CRANE, both distinguished Members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

This legislation would stipulate that government-owned utilities that choose to sell beyond their service territory will be denied the use of tax-exempt debt and their general income tax exemption to support their electricity sales. In an era of evolving competition, there is no place for such government subsidies which not only harm the federal treasury but displace state and local tax revenues as well.

To deal with the dilemma that has arisen with respect to this issue, I want to clarify what my legislation will do as well as what it will not do. First, the legislation deals only with government-owned utilities that are selling excess electric generation outside of their service area. To put that in context, there are approximately 2,200 utilities in this nation that are owned by state or local governments. My bill will impact less than 30 of these government-owned utilities, those with excess generation capacity who chose to sell to persons other than their historic customers.

My legislation will help level the playing field between government-owned electric utilities and all other electricity suppliers in the new competitive marketplace. The legislation, however, will not affect the vast majority of government-owned utilities. As I mentioned earlier, less than 30 large, aggressive utilities that want to sell electric generation outside of their service territory will be affected.

My bill will not affect federally-owned utilities such as the Bonneville Power Administration nor rural electric cooperatives. Most importantly, it will not affect the vast majority of bonds issued by local municipalities which serve legitimate governmental purposes (such as police, fire, hospitals and other services) which benefit persons who reside in the service territory.

If a government-owned utility wants to compete in the open electricity marketplace, then they must give up their use of tax-exempt bonds and give up their income tax exemptions on sales outside of their historic service territory. Mr. Speaker, let me note that my bill will in no way affect the ability of a municipality to annex new service territory and engage in growth consistent with state rules and regulations. And finally, let me state that my bill will in no way affect existing tax-exempt bonds or current bond holders.

SALUTE TO BLUE RIBBON SCHOOLS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, this week the Department of Education announced the selection of 16 secondary schools to be presented the prestigious Blue Ribbon Schools Award. I am thrilled that two of these schools, Dana Hills High School and Santa Margarita Catholic High School, are in my district, and I would like to take this opportunity to applaud both of these schools for this achievement.

Blue Ribbon Schools are judged on the basis of being especially effective in meeting local, state, and national goals. These schools display the qualities of excellence that are necessary to prepare our children for the challenges of the next century.

Dana Hills and Santa Margarita have both reached a level of excellence and fully deserve the recognition they are receiving with the Blue Ribbon Award. Teachers, parents, volunteers and of course the students themselves must be congratulated for their efforts. Through exceptional academics, athletics, and after-school programs, Dana Hills and Santa Margarita have set themselves apart from other schools.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to stand here today to recognize these excellent academic institutions and I extend my congratulations to Dana Hills High School and Santa Margarita Catholic School.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LOUIE BAROZZI

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to make a special tribute to Dr. Louie Barozzi in honor of his retirement as the Director of International Programs and Student Services at San Jose State University.

He has brought a wealth of knowledge, sensitivity, charm, and service to the university and community in the 30 years he served at San Jose State—the only place he has ever worked, in fact.

Louie started at the university in 1968 as an Advisor at Large. On his way to becoming Director of International Programs and Student Services he served as Counselor in Counseling Services and Chair of the Academic Senate.

There are not enough adjectives to describe Louie Barozzi. Some of the most apt include kind, thoughtful, insightful, caring, sensitive, hard-working, conscientious, flexible, eternally optimistic, generous, wise, humorous, witty, sympathetic, and friendly.

Louie is always willing to lend a helping hand and make time for those in need. He has been a mentor to many, serving as a surrogate father to students and a wonderful father to his own children. His wonderful sense of humor has helped carry others through difficult

situations, and his ability to convey wisdom without being imposing has served him and students well over the years.

Louie is a wonderful asset to San Jose State and our entire community, and I am proud to extend to him my most heartfelt good wishes in honor of his retirement.

ANDRE NICHOLSON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WINNER, 1997-98 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITION

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary sponsor the Voice of Democracy audio-essay scholarship competition. The program is now in its 51st year and required high school student entrants to write and record a three to five minute essay and an announced patriotic theme. "My Voice in our Democracy" was this year's theme, and more than 100,000 students participated in the program nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud to report to this body that Andre R. Nicholson, a senior at Ballou Senior High School has been named a National winner in the 1998 Voice of Democracy Program and recipient of the \$1,000 Department of Nevada and its Ladies Auxiliary Scholarship Award. Andre is the son of Robin and Jane Nicholson and he plans a career in marketing. Andre participated in the program as a project of his government class. I am pleased to acknowledge his teacher Paul Charles and his principal Kenneth Jones, Ph.D.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the reflection of the Members Andre Nicholson's award winning essay.

MY VOICE IN OUR DEMOCRACY

1997-98 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITION

(By District of Columbia Winner, Andre Nicholson)

Good afternoon Honorable Judges and members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW).

As a young man in high school, it is an honor and pleasure for me to participate in the VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program. I hope that not only my voice in our Democracy will be heard but other voices young and old, as we enter the twenty-first century.

In Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address he states "that this government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The basic premise of democracy cries out that each individual's worth and dignity must be recognized and respected by all of society at all times; regardless of race, religion, or station in life.

Dr. King once said he had a dream, and that dream was that one day this nation would live out the true meaning of its creed, we hold these truths to be self evident that all men are created equal.

The concepts of democracy go on to insist all men should be equal before the law and

by way of opportunity; that the majority should rule restrained by minority rights. It also states that we must compromise to find a satisfactory solution and that the freedom of one individual should not infringe upon others.

This has been an experiment in government, and like all experiments it's been a trial and error process, good times and bad times, sunshine and rain.

However, if we the people of the United States are to form a more perfect union; we must be willing to grow along spiritual lines. On the back of one of our most prize possessions (the dollar bill) is the statement "In God We Trust". If we would try more diligently to seek and do God's will, we as human beings would exhibit more God-like characteristics such as honesty, consideration, tolerance, forgiveness, faith, patience and concerns for others.

By doing this I think the democratic process would run smoother and we would form a more perfect union.

Will my voice be heard in our Democracy? Yes, I believe that my voice, as well as other young adults will be heard. In order to have a unified democracy to improve our country, it is vital that the voices of the young and the old go together in order to make this a better world.

Too many individuals, such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, put in countless hours of work in order for us to have a good constitution in a democratic society. We must continue and push hard. I know we can make it work.

I'd like to thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in the VFW Scholarship Program and may God Bless you.

SPACE DAY

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to briefly note that today, May 21st, is "Space Day". It is a day intended to celebrate humanity's accomplishments in space. It is also a day for using space exploration as a teaching aid for imparting the importance of science and mathematics education.

First established in 1997, Space Day draws on the efforts of some 34 organizations and individuals in both the private and public sectors. It features activities in schools and communities both across America and around the world, as well as events on the Worldwide Web.

As someone who has long believed in the importance of our space program and the benefits that it can deliver to all of our citizens, I want to offer my best wishes for a successful Space Day '98.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PROFESSOR DAN GOLDRICH

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, we all had many teachers during our years of education.

Some of them were more important than others in assisting our understanding of the world and our place in it. For me, Dan Goldrich was one of the very few who stood head and shoulders above the rest. He helped me develop my ability to think critically and defy conventional wisdom when necessary. He is credentialed as a Professor of Political Science but he taught me much more. Often as I take to the Floor of the House of Representatives to debate issues of human rights, labor rights, international trade, the environment or U.S. foreign policy, Dan's lessons echo in my mind. Dan's teaching didn't end with my graduation from graduate school. He has continued to counsel and assist me during my political career. He has also constantly challenged me and many other former students by the example he sets as a tireless activist and humanitarian. Congratulations on your formal retirement to emeritus status! I fully expect that freedom from the demands of full time teaching will give Dan even more time and energy to inspire a whole new generation of activists who understand the struggle for sustainability, democracy and equity!

TRIBUTE TO MONTIE MONTANA

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to pay homage to a gentleman whose storied career in the entertainment field lasted more than 60 years. Anyone familiar with westerns and the people who made westerns a cornerstone of motion pictures would recognize the name Montie Montana. Quite simply, Montie was the best "trick roper" in the business. For me, he was also a friend and someone who people in my district honored and admired.

Montie was born Owen Harlan Mickel on June 21, 1910, to Edgar Owen Mickel and Mary Edna Harlan Mickel. He spent much of his childhood around Wolf Point, Montana, which seemed to always have a special place in Montie's heart. Montie saw his first rodeo in Wolf Point at the age of 6, his first exposure to the talents that would eventually make him famous.

By the mid-1920's Montie was eagerly honing his rope skills, even surviving a serious injury that he sustained while training a horse. Montie's family spend much of the late 1920's and early 1930's touring and performing at rodeos throughout the west. At the age of 21, Montie had become a regular at Hoot Gibson's ranch in Saugus, California, and his roping skills were encouraged by the legendary star Tom Mix.

A few years later Montie married Louise Archer and starred in his first movie, Circle of Death, doing his own stunts. He remained a fixture in movies, television, and shows during the next three decades, and was at his peak during Hollywood's Golden Age in the 1940's and 1950's. Western pictures were at their zenith as well, and Montie knew everyone who today represent a "Who's Who" of classic westerns: John Wayne, Gene Autry, Tom Mix, Roy Rogers, and John Ford to name a few.

Most of the stars and stunt performers who worked in westerns in this era lived in the San Fernando or the Santa Clarita Valley. Montie was no exception, living on 20 acres in the town of Northridge (and serving as honorary Mayor), which is in my district. As a child who grew up in the San Fernando Valley, one of my highlights was seeing Montie, who regularly made appearances at Southern California schools. I recall to this day seeing him when I was a student at Plainview Avenue Elementary School. It is estimated that Montie performed before 8,000,000 kids, often accompanied by his horse Rex.

Montie was also a fixture at the annual Tournament of Roses Parade. It is estimated that he appeared at the parade more often than anyone else. He also rode in the 1949 Inaugural Parade and "roped" President Eisenhower in the 1953 parade. In addition, he was a part of some of the finest movies of this era: *Cheyenne Autumn*, *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valence*, *A Star Is Born*, and *The Will Rogers Story*. The latter of these also featured Montie's daughter Linda.

After living in Northridge for thirty years, Montie moved to Agua Dulce, adjacent to the Vasquez Rocks which were featured as a backdrop in numerous westerns. He continued to be an active part of the community and I often saw him in and around the Santa Clarita Valley. He also was enshrined in the Rodeo Hall of Fame in Oklahoma and the Walk of Western Stars in Newhall, California, ultimate recognitions for one of the greatest cowboys. Although Montie would later move again, I always considered him a part of our community, and was deeply saddened when I learned last night that he had passed away.

I fell blessed to have known Montie and will miss him. Thank you, Montie, for many cherished memories. God Bless You.

THANK YOU, MRS. WRIGHT

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, no one doubts the importance of teachers in our lives. Ubly Community Schools has been blessed with an outstanding teacher, Bonnetta Wright, for the past thirty seven years. She is being honored with a retirement event, and the best honor I can think of for her is the memory of one of her students. Lori Shemka, a remarkable young lady who is today an attorney near Detroit, and has served here as the Congressional Page assigned to former Speaker of the House Tom Foley, provided me with the following description of her kindergarten teacher, Bonnetta Wright:

"Before preschool, young five's, and Barney, there was Mrs. Wright. The lady with the perpetual smile and heartfelt chuckle had her kindergartners practicing their letters and numbers with fat red pencils. It was not long before her lessons plans and soothing voice had captivated the students and effectively dried their tears from the traumas of the dreaded First Day. They colored with wide, chunky Crayolas that came in the eight-pack box. The entire school knew when

Mrs. Wright's class was walking down the hall because the youngsters would have their lips puckered in silence and would march in single file with their hands on their hips. Some later concluded that this was not a military exercise but an example of walking with purpose. Not many children know where they were going, but Mrs. Wright's always did.

"Mrs. Wright taught her students to 'use inside voices' since the classroom was not a barnyard. Hand washing came before snack time. She subtly chastised the few who dared to cut in line with the reminder, 'Only billy goats butt into a line . . . are you a billy goat?' The student would mumble a remorseful 'no' and Mrs. Wright would chuckle and say, 'Well, I would hope not!' Her lessons instilled the importance of detail: one finger space between words, two finger spaces between sentences. Practicality was her hallmark.

"As Mrs. Wright was dedicated to her profession, her students knew that they were expected to participate in the day's lessons, regardless of how they tried to hide their eyes. Parents also knew that Mrs. Wright expected them to be involved. To this day, few are in short supply of safety pins because Mrs. Wright was always pinning notes into the students' shirts.

"Each day, Mrs. Wright would select a class leader who would start the class with the pledge of allegiance, savor in the thrill of leaving class to take the attendance slip to the office, and would lead the class march to recess, gym and music. Being the leader certainly fed hungry egos but the duty also reminded the student that with responsibility came accountability. For that one day, the eyes of the class were on that student. The consequences of abusing Mrs. Wright's trust was unthinkable! The inherent guilt of disappointing Mrs. Wright was far greater than any possible discipline.

"During her career, Mrs. Wright has commanded a classroom of order and mutual respect. In return, she has been endeared by parents and a community who were assured that their children were instilled with the best fundamentals any program could offer and she is genuinely loved and admired by the students to whom she has dedicated her career. Mrs. Wright never led them wrong."

Mr. Speaker, what a wonderful tribute to a wonderful lady. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in saying—Thank you, Mrs. Wright.

IN MEMORY OF REBECCA JO
PATTON

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rarely submit remarks to be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but I commend to the nation the following editorial published April 29, 1998 in the Kingwood, Texas Observer. The writer is Cynthia Calvert, who is managing editor of the newspaper, a community leader, a dedicated mother of two and, I am proud to say, a friend.

Given the current tone of debate over capital punishment—in which too often the killer is glorified while the victim and their loved ones are forgotten—this editorial is a poignant re-

minder of the true, lasting loss when violent crime touches our lives.

[From the Kingwood Observer, Apr. 29, 1998]

ONE MOTHER'S GOOD-BYE

(By Cynthia Calvert)

Last Friday evening, the state of Texas executed another murderer.

Lesley Lee Gosch, 42, was put to death at 6:38 p.m.

At that exact moment, I was watching, with my two children the pink, yellow, golden sunset on the Intercoastal Canal near my family's beach home on the Bolivar Peninsula.

Lesley Lee Gosch had twice asked for clemency, that is being spared, set free—for his crimes. He had two, at least. He committed the murder of a young San Antonio housewife while trying to gather money to avoid a trial for making and selling illegal gun silencers.

Most of us in Kingwood don't need too many gun silencers. Perhaps only really really bad people need to muffle the noise of a gunshot.

Gosch was an Eagle Scout. Yes, all those meetings and badges and camping trips and oaths—well, they just dissolved into an evil nothingness.

Gosch was name in Thursday's and Friday's headlines, albeit second pagers, for a day or two. Now he is dead, along with Karla Faye Tucker and three others so far this year (37 in 1997).

Gosch is notable to me because I knew his victim—Rebecca Jo Patton. Becky was only 42 (ironically the age of Gosch when executed and nearly my age as I write this) when Gosch shot her six times in the head and left her in the hallway of her San Antonio home for her daughters to find. Those girls were 15 and 11. I am 41 and my children are 13 and 9. Just stop for a moment and imagine the desolation and grief you would feel if someone was senselessly taken from you like Becky was from her family. Gosch and a friend delivered flowers as a ruse to Becky and then, at gunpoint, forced her to call her bank-president husband and demand a huge ransom. The pair were then going to use the cash to fly to Belize, spending the rest of their days in the sun-drenched Caribbean.

A nice life if you can get it.

Instead, Gosch got 13 years in Huntsville, two media-frenzied pleas for mercy and then death. His buddy got 45 years and is scheduled to be released in June. My friend got murdered. Her husband, for a while, got suspicious looks and doubts. Her daughters got pain and tears, and graduations and boyfriends, and weddings with no mother. Texans got the bill.

But our victims you see, get very little by law. In Texas, victims do not have the right to attend the trial of the accused. You cannot go, without the judge's permission, to the trial of the person who murders your mother.

I was a young mom who joined First Presbyterian Church of San Antonio in 1984. I signed up for everything that had childcare. I joined, one Sunday September morning, the "Uncomfortables" class. The class for those who have deep, unanswered questions about Christianity and religion but who still believe. To my great surprise, she was there.

Becky Patton—the very life of the 2,000-member downtown church. The one who was in every circle, on every youth list, who taught the little kids at Bible School, who performed countless, anonymous unselfish acts, who sustained the church.

She was uncomfortable?

She had question, even doubts? I was thoughtful and then glad.

If God let Becky have questions, then questions weren't so bad.

Then I wasn't so bad.

We both went to Thursday morning Bible study, led by Senior Minister Louis Zbinden. I studied, and hard, especially considering I had an 11-month-old to mother. I researched those three typed pages of questions each week. I studied. I learned.

One Wednesday, two desperate men bought flowers and rang Becky's doorbell. They connived their way in. They put a gun to her head and made her call her husband for money. Something went wrong—many later speculated she saw Gosch's deformed little finger and could identify him. She begged for her life. They shot her six times, in the head. The time between her call for money and the police bursting in her front door was less than an hour.

An angel was taken that day.

The next day was Thursday, the weekly Bible study. Devastation and grief swallowed the sanctuary where several hundred women sat in stunned numbness. The normally unflappable Louis could not choke back his tears.

Gosch went on to live for nearly 13 more years. Becky's daughter's grew up—I had a second child. He asked for and received stays of his execution. His last request was based on the Texas Open Meetings Act. Incredibly callous and disrespectful and contemptuous. Just like his behavior 13 years earlier in that San Antonio home.

Prison just doesn't change them.

The true crime is the delay in this punishment and we are the ones responsible for it. We sit at home and do not call or even write our legislators to demand swift punishments. It is those intervals between the crime and the punishment that is wrong. Time to think, time to beg, time to live. Years and years of hard, hard moments for the families. The mother of any child will tell you that punishment must quickly follow misbehavior or the lesson is lost. Criminals today have no quick consequences. Gosch had 13 years!

The only ones to really serve life sentences are the families.

Louis would often say that the most common words in heaven must surely be "Oh".

Because that is what is said when finally we have perfect understanding. "Oh!" we'll say.

Good-bye Becky. While I'm still uncomfortable, I know you aren't.

AMBROSINO HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Carmen Ambrosino on his 25 outstanding years as Director of Wyoming Valley Drug and Alcohol Services.

A certified Addictions Counselor and Certified Preventions Specialist in Pennsylvania, Mr. Ambrosino founded the first Pennsylvania chapter of the National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors and sat on that organization's national board for two years. He has developed college and graduate courses on dependency for area universities.

Carmen Ambrosino is nationally recognized in the field of drug and alcohol patient counseling and prevention education services.

From being recognized in 1979 as an Outstanding Young Pennsylvanian to being recognized recently by the Four Chaplains of Philadelphia, Mr. Ambrosino's work has been acclaimed throughout his career. He has authored six nationally-released publications for young people and served as a consultant on a drug education film. In 1996, he was nominated by the Governor of Pennsylvania for the Prevention Professional of the Year Award. In 1997, he was a delegate to the Presidential Summit on volunteerism in Philadelphia.

Mr. Speaker, these are but a few accomplishments in Carmen Ambrosino's long career. Carmen Ambrosino saw the problem of drug and alcohol abuse in Northeastern Pennsylvania and undertook the challenge. He has served his community with dedication and commitment. He and his organization have touched the lives of countless thousands of school children through education and prevention. He is the uncontested leader in his field in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

I am extremely pleased to have had the opportunity to bring just a few of his many accomplishments to the attention of my colleagues. I send my sincere best wishes as the community gathers on May 29 to pay tribute to the outstanding career of this fine community leader.

IN TRIBUTE TO TORREY PINES HIGH SCHOOL: A NATIONAL BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that Torrey Pines High School, located in my 51st Congressional District, part of the San Dieguito Union School District, is named a National Blue Ribbon School.

My congratulations go to Principal Marie Grey, and Superintendent William Berrier, and to the many parents, students, teachers and community leaders that make Torrey Pines High School the national leader that it is.

So that every American may learn about what has made Torrey Pines High School such a success, I am honored to insert into the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States the attached essay describing its work and its history. In addition, I encourage Members and citizens to visit Torrey Pines High School on the Internet, at <http://www.sduhsd.k12.ca.us/sites/tp/welcome.html>.

TORREY PINES HIGH SCHOOL

Torrey Pines High School is one of three high schools in the San Dieguito Union High School District. The 2,230 students in grades nine through twelve represent the communities of Del Mar, Solana Beach, Rancho Santa Fe, Fairbanks Ranch and Carmel Valley, all in Northern San Diego County. The campus is a modern facility constructed in 1974. Phase II construction, completed in 1986, added 23 classrooms, a theater, auditorium, stadium and a state-of-the-art library/media center. The campus is used seven days a week, day and night, by adult education classes, ROP, athletic teams and community groups.

Our commitment to student learning has resulted in recognition at the state and national levels. Torrey Pines High School is a twice-honored Nationally Distinguished School (1987 and 1993), three-time California Distinguished School (1986, 1993 and 1996) and chosen by Redbook Magazine as the "Best High School in California" in 1993 and recognized for "Overall Excellence" in 1995. 97% of our graduates attend college and our test scores are consistently among the highest in the state. In 1996 our students had the highest SAT scores in San Diego County. Torrey Pines athletic teams, likewise, have a tradition of achievement, winning 66 CIF Championships, with 44 since 1990.

To maximize in-depth student learning and facilitate project-oriented instruction, we use a rotating two-hour block schedule. Several noteworthy programs help us address the needs of our diverse population. The Peer-Tutoring Center and Math Assistance Program log over 1,000 hours of tutoring each year. The Center offers tutoring after school and evenings in all subject areas. The Advancement Via Individual Determination Program (AVID) fosters the academic success of under-represented minorities. Project Astral provides Latino language minority students with the opportunity to attain academic excellence and high self-esteem through English and Spanish language literature instruction and theatrical productions. Student Assistance Services (SAS) is a comprehensive program that offers a variety of activities focusing on preparing students to be "ready to learn" and providing the necessary services and networks to meet this goal, including student support groups, the Human Relations Council, parent education forums, Peer Assistance Listeners (PALS), Choices and Challenges, staff inservices and community referrals. The program trains students to offer unconditional positive regard for their peers and provide emotional support for those who are referred to the program.

Our commitment to excellence in the classroom is complemented by the breadth and depth of our program of extracurricular activities. Approximately 45% of our students participate on 21 athletic teams. Student government strives to involve all students, with approximately 200 students contending for 37 positions in annual student elections. Student-initiated activities range from lunchtime concerts by student musicians to homecoming float-building. Clubs like Earth Impact, the International Club, Aztlán, Youth Outreach, VICA, Horticulture Club, the Investors Club and Students Against Drunk Driving insure that the TPHP activity smorgasbord offers something nutritional and appealing for every appetite. Extracurricular activities include the Science Olympiad, lunch-time activities, Academic League and student publications. Our student newspaper is distributed free to all students. The Falconer (newspaper), Free Flight (yearbook), First Flight (the TPHP literary magazine) and Free Flight Video have all received numerous state and national awards for excellence.

The 155-member TPHP staff includes 65 percent of teachers with more than 10 years of teaching experience and 60 percent with Master's degree. The staff is a cohesive community built on a commitment to high educational standards, creative problem solving, support services for all students and a shared concern for the individual. Professional development activities have included course work at Oxford, Stanford, U.C. Berkeley, Princeton and other universities; travel/

study abroad; Woodrow Wilson scholarships and mentor teacher projects. Teachers are currently involved with the Teacher-Led Professional Development Project, California School Leadership Academy (CSLA), the National Science Foundation, California Literature and Mathematics Projects and other professional growth activities and professional associations. Intradepartmental review and team planning are supplemented by workshops, classes, lectures, support groups, sabbatical leaves, summer institutes, inservices and staff development programs.

TPHS parents play a vital role in the TPHP community. Each fall, five parents are elected to the School Site Council, which meets monthly with the principal and oversees the School Improvement Plan. Parents also serve as TPHP representatives to the District Site Council, District Budget Committee, Site and District GATE committees, District Curriculum Review Committee, Legislative Analysis Network and the Bilingual Advisory Committee. School-to-home communication is accomplished through a monthly newsletter and numerous parent meetings held at the school. Back-to-School Night, sponsored by the Parent Association, is held annually in October and fills the school to capacity, giving parents the opportunity to visit all classrooms. An estimated 600 parents attend annual College Nights and eight Parent Information Forums are sponsored each year by the SAS team and reach approximately 100 parents. Four to six district information evenings are held annually for parents of bilingual students, attended by an average of 175 persons and 3 to 4 meetings per year are held for parents of students in Special Education.

The Torrey Pines High School Foundation was founded in 1993 to raise funds through donations and special events for the benefit of all students. Foundation funds support programs and improvements which are not adequately funded by district allocations. These programs and improvements provide for growth, broadened experiences and a well-rounded education for every student. The Torrey Pines Foundation raises approximately \$500,000 each year to supplement district and state school funding. The following campus organizations are included in the Foundation: Academic Team Boosters, Art Club Boosters, Athletic Boosters, Dance Team Parents, Friends of the Library, Grad Night, Parent Association, Student Assistance Services, Technology Boosters and Theater Boosters. The 25 member Parent Board, with representation from all geographic areas, meets monthly at the school and is involved in significant support of the school program. Each year the Parent Association provides more than \$10,000 in teacher mini-grants to support classroom activities. More than 200 parents volunteer on our campus serving regular weekly assignments or helping with special projects. A committee of 30 parents oversees the annual Grad Night celebration, with \$30,000 raised annually. Friends of the TPHP Library has an average annual membership of 150 and draws upon local talent to provide such innovative programs as "Authors Evenings" to the community. The Technology Boosters, formed in 1994, is a group of twenty parents and community members who are actively participating in our site technology committee, collaborating closely with staff to set and implement school-wide technology goals. Dollars for Scholars, a national organization, awards approximately \$40,000 in scholarships annually to approximately fifty graduating seniors.

Community partnerships have enriched our school community. Participation in community organizations such as San Dieguito for Drug-Free Youth and Prevention Connection has provided us with resources for the war against substance abuse. "Explorations" is a career awareness program which brings professionals and business leaders from our community to speak to students about their careers. Teachers participate in the Teacher Job Shadow Program through a partnership with Mira Costa College and California State University, San Marcos. Through our School-to-Career Program, we have established an Internship Program which places approximately 200 students each year into semester-long internships in community businesses.

Torrey Pines High School refuses to rest on its past accomplishments and is characterized by a spirit of continual school improvement. To this end, the Strategic Planning Leadership Team is in the process of developing a site strategic plan which will involve our entire learning community in the development of a shared vision for the school and a set of specific action plans which are aligned to the District Strategic Plan.

IN MEMORY OF COLONEL DAVID
MICHAEL MOAK

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Louisianian and a great American, who died on March 28th, 1998: Colonel David Michael Moak, United States Army. He will be missed, not only by his wife of 21 years, Julia, his son Aaron and his daughter Shelane but by all who worked with him as he defended our freedom and by a grateful nation.

It is fitting that we remember the sacrifice and dedication of Colonel Moak as we near Memorial Day, the day Americans pay tribute to all the brave men and women who died in the service of America.

Colonel Moak was a true American hero who put country first.

Colonel Michael Moak, U.S.A., 47, who was born and raised in Baton Rouge, Louisiana died on March 29, 1998 at the Walter Reed Army Hospital. Col. Moak was assigned to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence where he was responsible for enhancing the Department of Defense's intelligence capabilities to support combating terrorism and force protection. In 1973, he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Government from Southeastern Louisiana University where he was also commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, in the Regular Army.

Upon commissioning, Col. Moak attended and completed the U.S. Army Infantry Officer Basic Course at Fort Benning, Georgia. After graduation, he was assigned to the 101st Airborne Division, where he served as a Rifle Platoon Leader, Scout Platoon Leader, Rifle Company Executive Officer, Battalion S3 Air, and Rifle Commander. Col. Moak's subsequent assignments include Commander, Army ROTC Detachment, Louisiana College, Oper-

ations Officer, 202d Military Intelligence Battalion (HUMINT), Commander, 641st Military Intelligence Company (HUMINT), Operations Officer, Executive Officer, and Interim Battalion Commander, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion (HUMINT), Brigade S3 Operations, 66th Military Intelligence Brigade, Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Army Special Operations Forces, Europe, Executive Officer, 201st Military Intelligence Battalion (Tactical, I Corps), Battalion Commander, 14th Military Intelligence Battalion (Tactical Exploitation), and Systems/Force Integrator, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Headquarters, Department of the Army.

Col. Moak's military training included, in addition to the Infantry Officers Advanced Course, Airborne School, Ranger School, Air Assault School, Jungle Warfare School, Rappel Master, German Airborne School, Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Course, Counter Intelligence Special Agent Course, HUMINT training, Terrorism Counteraction Course, Command and General Staff Course, and the National War College.

Col. Moak's civilian education, in addition to a Bachelors of Arts in Government, included a Masters of Arts in Human Resource management from Pepperdine University and a Masters of Science in National Security Strategy from the National Defense University. Col. Moak did extensive study in the counterterrorist field and published one book commercially entitled, "Surviving Hostage Situations". He also developed an individual self study manual for the Army entitled, "Terrorism Counteraction".

Col. Moak was responsible for the oversight and enhancement of Department of Defense intelligence programs and capabilities to support combating terrorism and force protection for the Secretary of Defense. He oversaw and assured effective intelligence support to force protection operations for U.S. forces deployed in Bosnia. He coordinated efforts with DoD agencies, Unified Commands, and the Services. He also worked closely with FBI, CIA, and other federal agencies to assure appropriate interagency coordination. Col. Moak routinely developed and provided information to Congress on intelligence support to combating terrorism and other transnational threats. He monitored DoD agencies and commands' combating terrorism and force protection budgets to assure sufficient funding was available to meet emerging requirements.

Col. Moak's awards include the Army Meritorious Service Medal (6th award), the Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, Army Service Medal, Army Overseas Medal, National Defense Medal, Expert Infantryman Badge, Airborne Badge, Air Assault Badge, Ranger Tab, and German Airborne Badge. He received the 1997 Department of Defense award for the Most Innovative Initiative in Combating Terrorism due to his relentless efforts identifying and resolving systemic issues impacting on the Department's intelligence capabilities.

Our nation is fortunate to have been represented by a man of character like Col. Moak. He served his hometown as he did his country and will long be remembered for what he gave both. The people of Baton Rouge and Louisiana could have asked for nothing more.

PROJECT FOR PRIDE IN LIVING

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in recognition of Project for Pride in Living (PPL), a nonprofit development organization in my home district that has been recently recognized by the Fannie Mae Foundation for its very successful, multi-faceted approach in the fight against poverty.

Project for Pride in Living was originally established in Minneapolis in 1972 to buy and rehabilitate rundown, inner-city houses. It has grown considerably over the years to address poverty issues on a variety of fronts. PPL now provides affordable rental and ownership housing opportunities, job training through direct employment, employment education and placement, youth development, neighborhood security, and support services.

PPL has been a strong and effective agent for economic stabilization and community building in neighborhoods throughout the Twin Cities, but especially in the Phillips neighborhood. It has built or renovated more than 900 single-family and multifamily units. PPL's Self-Sufficiency Program and employment and training initiatives have helped several thousand people. In 1996 alone, 509 families participated in the Self-Sufficiency Program, by obtaining help to find jobs, to stabilize their finances and housing situations, and to make positive changes in behavior, attitudes, and school performance.

On May 19, 1998, the Fannie Mae Foundation presented a Maxwell Sustained Excellence Award to Project for Pride in Living. This award is given to community-based nonprofit organizations demonstrating the best examples of sustained creation and management of communities and neighborhoods. PPL was one of ten award winners this year, selected from a pool of 160 applicants from across the United States. All ten awardees have a history of building and sustaining communities, with housing being the lead component of their efforts.

As a Maxwell Sustained Excellence Award winner, PPL will receive a three-year grant of \$150,000 to further organizational development, and a three-year, \$250,000 Community and Neighborhood Development Fund (CNDF) loan. PPL will invest the grant in activities to increase its capacity to develop and manage housing, including upgrading technology, establishing an internal pre-development fund, and enhancing staff development and training. The CNDF loan will provide construction financing for the production of 24 single-family homes.

I salute Project for Pride in Living for receiving Fannie Mae's distinguished Sustained Excellence Award. It is a remarkable honor for a truly deserving organization.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call vote #165, had I been present I would have voted no.

Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call vote #166, had I been present I would have voted no.

Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call vote #167, had I been present I would have voted yes.

Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call vote #168, had I been present I would have voted yes.

Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call vote #169, had I been present I would have voted yes.

Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call vote #170, had I been present I would have voted no.

Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call vote #171, had I been present I would have voted yes.

Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call vote #172, had I been present I would have voted yes.

Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call vote #173, had I been present I would have voted yes.

Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call vote #174, had I been present I would have voted yes.

SPACE DAY CELEBRATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in recognition of Space Day, a global celebration of the extraordinary achievements, benefits, and opportunities presented by the exploration and use of space. It was this week twenty-seven years ago that President Kennedy issued his challenge to land a man on the Moon.

Recently, HBO ran a twelve part series, "From the Earth to the Moon." This is the story of humankind's commitment and dedication to meet that challenge and its triumphant success. The words "one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," first spoken by Neil Armstrong from the Sea of Tranquility in July 1969, will be remembered for generations by people everywhere as the nations of the world begin to work together for peace in space.

Our space technology evolved from rockets of destruction in World War II to vehicles carrying satellites into space. With these satellites, we can now speak to someone on the other side of the world as clearly as we can our neighbor. Meteorologists can predict the weather with precision.

We began with Alan Shepherd, the first American to leave the protective atmosphere of the Earth, and John Glenn orbiting the Earth in his Friendship 7 spacecraft. We watched with baited breath as Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin piloted the Eagle Lunar Module to the surface of the Moon. Now the Space Shuttle carries astronauts and cosmonauts to the Space Station Mir where they conduct experiments that lead to advances in biomedicine and physics.

The next generation will soon see further trips to the other planets in our solar system.

The next space shuttle will make it easier than ever before to carry people and payloads into space. We may soon unlock the mysteries of life on Mars and Europa, and water on the Moon.

As the nations of the world begin to build the International Space Station, they are driven by the legacy of the Mercury, Apollo, and Shuttle missions, and look confidently to the stars to see our destiny.

A TRIBUTE TO EMILY MATHEM

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Emily Mathem, a 13-year-old at the Vicksburg Junior High School in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Emily recently received a Prudential Spirit Community Award in recognition of her outstanding community service. Emily worked for more than a year with city administration officials, local community leaders, and classmates to restore an abandoned and neglected neighborhood park which had become a hangout for drug dealers. While the work is not yet completed, she has pledged to continue her efforts until the day children can play safely in the park.

Emily Mathem is a shining example of leadership, goodwill, and courage. I wish her luck and hope that many more young people in Mississippi and this nation are inspired by her work.

HISTORIC SHILOH BAPTIST
CHURCH REBUILDS**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Shiloh Baptist Church following a week of special services commemorating the completion of a new sanctuary.

Mr. Speaker, the Shiloh Baptist Church of Washington, DC had its humble beginnings in Fredericksburg, Va. In 1854, the white congregation of the Baptist Church decided to relocate. The white membership offered the building to its black members for \$500.00. The offer was accepted and the black members renamed the church Shiloh. By 1861, Shiloh had 750 members, most of whom were slaves and the balance of the membership was free blacks. In that same year, with the onset of the Civil War, Union troops entered Fredericksburg and occupied Shiloh using it as a hospital. This disrupted church life and the growth of this branch of Zion. In 1862, the Potomac branch of the Union Army offered safe passage to any blacks, free or slave to Washington, DC. In June of that year, hundreds took advantage of the offer and traveled to the Capital City. Approximately 400 members from Shiloh Church were among the group.

Soon after arriving in Washington, several members of the group from Fredericksburg

began to meet in a little shanty on L Street between 16th and 17th Streets. They met under the direction of McCleary Perkins, a white Union soldier. They learned to read and write and held regular prayer and fellowship meetings. On September 23, 1863, the Shiloh Baptist Church of Washington, DC was formally recognized by a Recognition Council and on September 27, 1863, the Reverend William J. Walker was ordained as pastor.

Under Reverend Walker's leadership, Shiloh's membership grew to over 800, two buildings on L Street, NW were purchased and the members constructed a two-story brick building, also on L Street, that was completed in 1883. Reverend William J. Walker died on August.

In 1891, following some controversy and a split in membership which led to the formation of the Walker Memorial Baptist Church, Shiloh called its second pastor, the Reverend J. Anderson Taylor. Under his administration the church was enlarged, a new organ was installed, the choir was vested, the music ministry expanded and missions at home and abroad were established. In 1906, Reverend Taylor gave up the pastorate. About 200 members left Shiloh, formed the Trinity Baptist Church and called Reverend Taylor as pastor. Reverend J. Anderson Taylor died on October 6, 1916.

Reverend J. Milton Waldron was called in 1906 and set out to develop an instructional church that would care for the needs of the total person. By 1924, Shiloh had outgrown its two-story edifice and a new home was found at the corner of 9th and P Streets, NW. There were a series of fires during which Reverend Waldron's health began to fail and he resigned. Reverend Milton J. Waldron died November 20, 1913.

Shiloh searched for a leader who could help reduce its debt and provide leadership through the Great Depression. In September 1930, Reverend Earl L. Harrison became the fourth pastor and served for forty-one years. During his forty-one years as pastor, the debt was retired, properties were acquired, the circle system was established, young ministers were mentored and the music ministry continued to develop. Reverend Earl L. Harrison died on November 14, 1971.

In 1972, Shiloh called its fifth pastor, the Reverend Henry C. Gregory III a fourth generation preacher. Reverend Gregory had served as the assistant pastor under Reverend Harrison between 1961 and 1963. During his administration, Reverend Gregory increased the sacred components of the worship service and instituted a plan to develop the leadership within the church. He is best remembered for building the Family Life Center. The Center provides Christian development, spiritual education and recreation opportunities for church families and the community-at-large. Reverend Henry C. Gregory died on April 29, 1990 after 17 years as pastor.

In July 1991 Shiloh called the Reverend Wallace Charles Smith, its sixth pastor in 128 years. During the annual Henry Booker Organ Recital in November 1991, the church erupted in smoke and flames. Everyone was evacuated safely, however, the building suffered extensive damage and could not be used. Services were held in the gymnasium of the Henry

C. Gregory, III Family Life Center. Under Reverend Smith's leadership Shiloh was rebuilt on the corner of 9th and P Streets, NW.

Mr. Speaker, Shiloh Baptist Church is a beacon of light and hope in the Shaw Community and on March 15, 1998 marched into its newly built church from which its tradition of spiritual, civic and social activism continues.

Mr. Speaker, I ask this body to join me in celebrating the rich history and perseverance of the historic Shiloh Baptist Church of Washington, DC.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from Geneva, Switzerland, where I was leading the delegation from the Agriculture Committee representing the Congress at the World Trade Organization's Ministerial Conference. Unfortunately, my attendance required my absence during a number of votes on May 19 and 20th.

Had I been present, I would have voted: No on rollcall 156; No on rollcall 157; No on rollcall 158; No on rollcall 159; Yes on roll call 160; Yes on rollcall 161; Yes on rollcall 162; Yes on rollcall 163; Yes on rollcall 164; Yes on rollcall 165; Yes on rollcall 166; Yes on rollcall 167; Yes on rollcall 168; Yes on rollcall 169; Yes on rollcall 170; No on rollcall 171; Yes on rollcall 172; and Yes on rollcall 173.

THE HARMON/LOWEY AMENDMENT TO THE DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, this chamber voted on an amendment, offered by Reps. JANE HARMAN and NITA LOWEY, to the Defense Authorization bill which would have repealed a provision of law that prohibits women from using their personal funds to obtain abortions in U.S. military hospitals overseas.

Mr. Speaker, I have a long-standing record of supporting such amendments to overturn the present prohibition on privately-funded abortions on U.S. bases in foreign countries. I believe that U.S. servicewomen abroad should be given the same options as women who live in the United States.

As such, I would like the record to reflect that I had intended to vote "yes" on the Harmon/LoweY amendment.

SPACE DAY: A GLOBAL CELEBRATION AND EXTENSION OF THE R&D TAX CREDIT

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate Space Day, which is a day for people of all nations and ages to look back with pride on our extraordinary achievements in space exploration; and a day to look forward with hope and anticipation to the benefits and opportunities that lay ahead. It is a day to inspire future generations of scientists, engineers, computer programmers and astronauts to fulfill the vision of our early space pioneers.

Space Day is supported by international leaders within the education, space, communications, corporate and scientific communities as well as a network of enthusiastic Space Day partners. Together they have designed a package of interactive and multi-disciplinary activities for teachers to use with their students; and they have launched an official web site that provides resources for teachers, parents, students and other space enthusiasts. I encourage all of my colleagues and our constituents to visit www.spaceday.com and to celebrate Space Day by registering as an official "Friend of Space Day."

In my district alone, Mr. Speaker, over 2,000 children and their parents have expressed their interest in math, science, engineering and space exploration by attending events that I have sponsored called "Great Space Adventures." I applaud their curiosity and their sense of adventure; and I am very happy to join with them in celebrating Space Day today.

Mr. Speaker, on this day, I also want to urge my colleagues to enact legislation that will extend the research and development tax credit because it is set to expire in only a few weeks. The R&D tax credit enjoys strong, bipartisan support and it is supported by all of America's leading science and technology industries, including aerospace, automotive, biotechnology, and telecommunications. The R&D tax credit is specifically designed to encourage our companies to invest in thousands of high-paying, high skilled jobs that support U.S. based research and development. Availability of these jobs has the dual benefit of fueling our nation's scientific and technological leadership and enticing our youth to pursue careers in math, science, engineering and education.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support Space Day by permanently extending the R&D tax credit.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL ALLERGY MONTH: FUTURE IMPACTS OF THE FOOD QUALITY PROTECTION ACT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express growing concern that the U.S. Envi-

ronmental Protection Agency's implementation of the Food Quality Protection Act may sharply reduce the number of pest control products used to eradicate cockroaches and other indoor pests.

Principally, I am concerned that the loss of cockroach control products will exacerbate the already growing problem of asthma and allergies in inner cities, particularly among children. Sadly, no city has been harder hit by the asthma epidemic than New York. In fact, at least 10 percent of New York city school children suffer from asthma. However, the increasing asthma rate is not just a New York problem, but a national one. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, the number of asthmatics has doubled over the last 20 years and more than one third of all asthmatics are children, making it the most common chronic disorder among that sub-population.

The National Institutes of Health cites cockroaches as an important cause of asthma in allergic children. According to a landmark study published in the New England Journal of Medicine last spring, cockroach allergens are largely to blame for increased asthma rates among urban children, and children who are allergic to cockroaches are three times as likely to be hospitalized as other asthmatics. Some of the children participating in the study were from the Bronx and East Harlem.

Thankfully, there are steps we can take to address the skyrocketing asthma rate and to lessen the impact of allergies. One way is more effective control of cockroaches. An editorial accompanying the study recommends the "regular use of insecticides" as one of the more effective means of controlling cockroaches. Since cockroaches regularly become resistant to pesticides, a wide array of pest control products is needed to effectively control infestations.

Although heartened by Vice-President GORE's recent directive that E.P.A. ensure regulatory actions mandated by F.Q.P.A. are based on sound science and reasonable transition rules for agriculture, I urge E.P.A. not to forget the pest control needs of urban populations.

I am concerned that F.Q.P.A. implementation may impact the availability of several pesticides critical for cockroach extermination.

Mr. Speaker, May is Allergy Awareness Month. We should seize upon this window of opportunity to give this important issue the attention it deserves. I hope my colleagues representing other urban areas will join me in urging E.P.A. to keep inner-city residents, especially children, in mind when implementing F.Q.P.A.

FINANCIAL SERVICES COMPETITION ACT OF 1997

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, with regard to my earlier colloquy with the Chairman on functional regulation which appears on page H3140 of the May 13, 1998 edition of the

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD I would briefly like to quote from the report language from both the House Banking Committee and House Commerce Committee that further illustrates the intent of functional regulation of H.R. 10:

"An important aspect of this new framework is that it would incorporate functional regulation with the Federal Reserve serving as an umbrella regulator to oversee the new financial holding company structure. Securities affiliates would be required to comply with all applicable Federal Securities law . . . The Act would also provide that insurance affiliates be subject to applicable State insurance regulation and supervision."

"Title I . . . expressly limits the authority of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Board) over the affiliates of financial services holding companies. These limitations are designed to facilitate functional regulation of the operative components of a financial services holding company. Specifically, the preeminent authority of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC or Commission) and the State insurance regulators over securities firms and the business of insurance, respectively, is preserved."

"Section 113. Authority of state insurance regulator and Securities and Exchange Commission. This section limits the Federal Reserve Board's ability to require that an insurance company or registered broker or dealer provide funds to an affiliated bank if the State insurance authority or the SEC determines in writing that such action would have a materially adverse effect on the financial condition of the insurance company or the broker dealer. The Committee determined that this provision was necessary to make clear that the source of strength doctrine does not extend to securities and insurance affiliates of banks. The section allows the Federal Reserve Board to require the bank holding company to divest the bank within 180 days of receiving such notice from the State insurance authority or the SEC."

"Title III pertains to the regulation of insurance activities, particularly those of national banks, and sets forth appropriate standards for judicial review of regulatory insurance disputes . . . Subtitle A specifically provides for the functional regulation of insurance. The Committee's purpose in the first part of Subtitle A is to reaffirm the McCarran-Ferguson Act and require State licensing for insurance activities."

I would like to thank the Chairman and his staff for their assistance and agreement with this language as for the intent of functional regulation in H.R. 10.

HONORING GREGORY DON HUNSUCKER

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my longtime friend, Mr. Gregory Don Hunsucker, who is being presented with the coveted Labor Leader of the Year by the Merced-Mariposa Central Labor Council. Don is being awarded this prestigious honor on Saturday, June 13, 1998.

In 1971, Don was hired by the Retail Clerks International Association as a Special Rep-

resentative and Organizer. He came to the United Food and Commercial Workers Union, Local 1288 in 1973 as a Business Representative. One year later, he was promoted to Administrative Assistant to the President. In 1976, Don was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the local union and became president and chief executive officer of the union in 1978.

His leadership has long been appreciated by organized labor. Under his guidance, Local 1288 has become the official representative of more than 9,500 United Food and Commercial Workers in the counties of Merced, Madera, Fresno, Mariposa, Kings and Tulare. In addition to his duties at the Local Union, he is President of the Valley Clerks Joint Council of the UFCW, Vice President of the California Federal of Labor, AFL-CIO; President of the Fresno-Madera-Tulare-Kings Counties Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO; Vice President of the Southwestern States Council of United Food and Commercial Workers; Special Representative of the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union; Trustee of the Northern Fund; Chairman of the Northern California United Food and Commercial Workers Caucus and Vice President of Fresno Area Coalition of Organized Labor.

Don Hunsucker's leadership extends throughout Central California, touching the charitable spirit of all who live here. He is a member of the Countryside Free Will Baptist Church in Visalia; he has served as Executive Board Member of the United Way, the Easter Seal Society, Fresno City Civil Service Board, Bid Compliance Committee of the City of Fresno, Blue Ribbon Task Force on Council of Ethics and Operations, and a member of the California State University of Fresno Boosters Club.

Don and his wife of 30 years, Linda Mae (Balakian), live in Fresno. They have two children, Michelle Lou Ann, 25, and Jerry Gregory Don, 21. Don has been a strong advocate for working men and women over the years. He is a man of integrity who gives unselfishly to those around him. He has set an example for others to follow. I consider it an honor to call him my friend and ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Don Hunsucker.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to introduce two bills—one to authorize the Mongaup Visitor's Center, and the other to extend the Upper Delaware Citizen's Advisory Counsel.

Mr. Speaker, as you may know, in 1978, along with out good friend and colleague JOE MCDADE, I introduced Federal legislation establishing the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The property proposed as the location of the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River's primary visitor facility—the Mongaup Visitor Center—is owned by the State of New

York's Department of Environmental Conservation. The property was acquired by the State in 1986 as part of a much larger purchase of a 10,000-acre tract intended to provide habitat for a population of wintering bald eagles. New York State legislation authorizing Federal development of the property as a visitor center by means of a long-term lease was passed in 1993. A legislative support data package was prepared in 1994 for Federal legislation authorizing development of the site, to appropriate funds for development and to increase the Upper Delaware's operational base to provide for year-round operation.

The site for the Mongaup Visitor Center contains abundant natural and cultural resources and this proposal will identify and develop strategies to protect the Mongaup area's natural resources, including: wintering bald eagles; upland forest; hemlock and laurel gorges and steep slopes; riverine and flood plain forest, and a mile of river front with natural sand beaches. The possible presence of prehistoric elements will also be evaluated.

The visitor center will benefit the community in many respects. It will serve as an educational asset, a local museum, a class room, and meeting place. Bordered by the Delaware River, the Mongaup River and New York State highway route 97 in the town of Deepark in Orange County, NY—it is the only center of its kind within an hour's drive from New York City. Both the proposed visitor center, Mongaup site and the Upper Delaware Valley have enormous unrealized potential to provide both the local and visiting public with an exceptional experience.

I am also introducing a bill that will extend the Upper Delaware Citizens Advisory Council for another 10 years. The Upper Delaware CAC provides an excellent forum for citizens of the Upper Delaware to have an opportunity to impact and interact with the National Park Service and Department of the Interior.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to help pass these two measures which will benefit the State of New York on economic, environmental and educational levels.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. MAX BARATZ ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. STEPHEN E. BUYER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a distinguished and dedicated military officer who has served this nation with great honor and distinction. Major General Max Baratz, the Chief, Army Reserve, will retire on May 24, 1998 after more than four decades of dedicated and exemplary service in the United States Army and the Army Reserve. Today, I'm proud to take a few minutes to highlight the extraordinary career of Major General Baratz.

His career began in 1956 as an infantry officer. After serving as a platoon leader in the 1st Infantry Division, he carried his love of country and commitment to duty to the United States Army Reserve. As a drilling reservist,

he became an engineer officer and served in a variety of staff and leadership positions to include the command of a company in an Engineer Training Group and service as an Engineering Battalion Commander.

In November 1976, as a full colonel, Major General Baratz was selected to be the 416th Engineer Command's Chief of Staff. Mr. Speaker, I need not remind you or my distinguished colleagues that only a handful of Army Reservists ever attain or surpass this prestigious rank, and even fewer achieve the rank of major general. But Major General Baratz was no ordinary Army Reservist, and he is no ordinary citizen-soldier.

In 1979 Major General Baratz was selected as a Brigadier General in the Army Reserve.

In November 1983, after 11 years of service in the 416th Engineer Command, the Army selected him as commander. President Reagan was well aware of the asset he had in Max Baratz, and nominated him for his second star—a nomination, I might add, that the other body prudently and expeditiously confirmed. During his tenure of more than three years as the commander of the 416th, he also found the time to serve on the Army Reserve Forces Policy Committee, first as an alternate member in the 5th Army Area, and then as the principal member from the 4th Army Area. In the closing days of his command, he was selected to be co-chairman of the Army Reserve Forces Policy Committee, a position he held until December 1990.

In 1991, during Operation Desert Shield, Major General Baratz was called to active duty to serve as the Deputy Commanding General for Reserve Affairs for the same United States Forces Command. He personally oversaw the mobilization of almost 85,000 Army Reservists in support of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Major General Baratz was personally responsible for one-third of the entire Defense Department's reserve component mobilization to support the Gulf War, and was a major factor in the success of our national efforts in the region. I am thoroughly convinced that, without Major General Baratz personally in charge, our efforts would have been far more difficult and problematic. Those soldiers were the lifeline for the ground forces, and the successful completion of their mission is a testament to the great abilities of this military leader.

Shortly after the Gulf War, Major General Baratz was again called to active duty to be Deputy Commanding General of the United States Army Reserve Command. In this capacity, he was personally responsible for the training and readiness of almost all Army Reserve units in the continental United States. In 1994 he was selected to be the Chief, Army Reserve.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that most people do not know the full scope and awesome responsibilities that come with this position. As the Chief, he oversees Army Reserve policy development and interaction with the Department of the Army and Department of Defense staffs. He is also the Commanding General of the United States Army Reserve Command, as well as the Deputy Commanding General for Reserve Affairs for the United States Forces Command. In short, he is the focal point for virtually all Army reserve component issues.

It should come as no surprise that Major General Baratz was as dedicated and professional in this assignment as he was in all his others. He oversaw a dramatic, and at times, painful reorganization of the Army Reserve that was accomplished, first and foremost, with the needs of the Army and the nation in the forefront of his mind. While its size was being reduced by over one-third, its utility was increasing dramatically. Under his direction, Army Reserve units were the first into and the last out of Haiti. Also, over 70 percent of the Army's reserve component mobilization in support of Operation Restore Democracy came from the Army Reserve. Furthermore, Major General Baratz' efforts were accentuated during the successful deployment of over 15,000 Army Reservists to Bosnia, a figure representing 74 percent of the Army's reserve component mobilization. In fact, more Army Reservists have been mobilized in support of peace keeping efforts in Bosnia than were mobilized during the Vietnam conflict. Under Major General Baratz, the United States Army Reserve is better trained and more relevant to the nation than, perhaps, at any time in its distinguished history.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that we all should say a prayer of thanks for Max Baratz and his desire to serve his country for over four decades and under nine different presidents. The United States Army is an institution that prides itself on leadership by example. The example Max Baratz has set ensures that we will always have dedicated men and women ready to take up the cause of our great nation wherever and whenever required. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to present the distinguished credentials of Major General Max Baratz before the Congress today. However, something tells me that we, as a nation, have not heard the last from him. This tireless patriot may be retiring, but rather than a "farewell," he leaves saying, "until we meet again."

DRUG FREE BORDERS ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3809, the Drug Free Borders Act of 1998.

I am pleased that the House is taking up this important legislation which was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means on Thursday, May 14, by a bipartisan vote 29-0. I believe that H.R. 3809 will lead to a stronger and a more effective Customs Service better able to interdict illegal narcotics while still facilitating passengers and cargo through major land and sea ports.

H.R. 3809 would increase the authorization for the U.S. Customs Service drug enforcement efforts by an additional \$232 million over the President's request for fiscal year 1999. Within two years, H.R. 3809 would add 1,745 additional Customs inspectors, canine enforcement officers, special agents, intelligence analysts, and internal affairs agents to our Southern border with Mexico, our Northern border

with Canada, southeast Florida seaports, and major metropolitan locations. It will target areas where significant drug smuggling, drug transportation and distribution networks, and money laundering operations exist.

I am proud to help rebuild our nation's defense against drug smugglers that prey upon our children. In H.R. 3809, we have the ability to give Customs the tools it needs to meet this national goal. We must work to stop illicit drug use by strengthening the ability of the Customs Service to stop the flow of heroin, cocaine and other drugs into our country. Stopping drugs from entering the country and preventing drugs from getting into the hands of our children must be a high priority of this Congress as well as the Customs Service.

H.R. 3809 would also correct significant problems with the overtime and night time pay of Customs Officers and would devote any savings to additional drug enforcement. The Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Trade, which I am privileged to Chair, held hearings on March 11, 1997, May 15, 1997, and again most recently on April 30, 1998. These hearings, at which the General Accounting Office, Department of the Treasury's Office of the Inspector General, as well as the National Treasury Employees Union testified, shed light upon some disturbing practices resulting from previous Congressional legislation and arbitral rulings. They found that in certain circumstances Customs pays its officers overtime, which is two times their regular rate of pay, when those officers are not even working. In some instances, Customs officers are also paid night pay for hours worked at noon or one in the afternoon.

H.R. 3809 would not only resolve these problems but would use any overtime and night pay savings to pay for additional overtime for those officers already working to interdict cocaine, heroin and other drugs illegally entering the United States. This bill would also give Customs more flexibility in the operation of the fiscal year cap on overtime pay and at the same time allow Customs officers the opportunity to earn even more overtime.

H.R. 3809 seeks to ensure that the Customs Service is not prevented from performing its legitimate drug interdiction efforts or that the integrity of the Customs Service is diminished. Customs must have every tool in its arsenal to ensure the integrity of its Customs officers. Specifically, granting the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to rotate up to 5 percent of Customs officers to new permanent duty locations each year starting in fiscal year 2000, will help guarantee the integrity of Customs officers and is similar to the authority Customs currently has for its special agents. This provision would become effective after the conclusion of the current contract between Customs and its union to ensure that it does not abrogate the terms of that contract, as some have argued it would.

H.R. 3809 also addresses another serious weakness in the ability of Customs to interdict illegal narcotics. That weakness is Customs' current inability to implement certain measures while labor negotiations drag on, as they have for nearly four years in one case. The bill would allow the Commissioner of Customs to immediately implement any proposed changes

without waiting 90 days for the parties to bargain. This would mean that Customs could respond in time to the dangerous changing tactics of drug smugglers. Contrary to statements made by the bill's opponents, this bill would not interfere with the union's bargaining rights or with other rights of the union, such as address before the Federal Service Impasse panel. This bill gives Customs the flexibility to get to the battlefield on time and win the war on drugs.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3809 and stop drugs from destroying the lives of our children and grand children.

BROWN TREE SNAKES THREATEN HAWAII

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring an article in the June/July 1998 National Wildlife Federation magazine to the attention of Congress.

The article, entitled "A State Without Snakes Keeps a Wary Eye Out for an Alien Invader," describes the threat that Hawaii faces from the brown tree snake. As explained by the article's author, the brown tree snake has already devastated the ecology of Guam, and it is one of the most frightening alien species threatening Hawaii today. If it manages to become established in Hawaii, the snake could decimate Hawaii's entire bird population, as it has already done on Guam. It is also known to attack babies, eat pets, and cause frequent electricity outages by climbing power lines.

Numerous programs in both the public and private sectors have been organized to contain and control the brown tree snake population. They deserve our support. Hawaii has unique and endangered plant and animal species, many of which would be threatened if the snake succeeded in establishing itself in the Hawaiian Islands. It is possible, but unlikely, that this event may have already occurred. Because there are no natural predators, one pregnant snake could establish this species on the islands.

As we move toward consideration of appropriations in the weeks ahead, I look forward to sufficient funds being approved by the House for brown tree snake research and eradication.

[From National Wildlife, June/July 1998]

(By Anne Rillero)

A STATE WITHOUT SNAKES KEEPS A WARY EYE OUT FOR AN ALIEN INVADER

Fred Kraus lifts a piece of corrugated metal, inspecting the ground beneath it. "You have to think like a snake," he says, while considering places where a reptile might hide. In the middle of a Honolulu suburb, this wooded ravine offers unlimited possibilities: waist-high grass, tangled brush, rodent burrows, illegally dumped trash, even clumps of houseplants growing wild.

As the alien species coordinator for Hawaii's Department of Land and Natural Resources, Kraus is investigating a report of a snake seen by a boy playing in these woods. The brown-colored snake climbed a tree

until it was level with the eyes of the boy, who turned and ran.

Throughout much of the United States, such a snake sighting would attract little attention. But in Hawaii—except for the harmless, earthwormlike Brahminy blind snake, which was introduced to the state from Asia—there are no terrestrial snakes. So any sighting suggests frightening possibilities. Given the Aloha State's subtropical climate and lack of predators, some of the world's most venomous snakes could easily become established there.

Kraus is particularly concerned about the threat of an infestation by *Boiga irregularis*, the brown tree snake. The cause of a devastating ecological catastrophe on the island of Guam, it is considered one of the most frightening alien species threatening Hawaii today.

Biologists believe the first brown tree snakes arrived in Guam after World War II as stowaways on cargo ships from one of their homelands: northern Australia, Indonesia, New Guinea or the Solomon Islands. Free of the natural controls of their native habitat and finding abundant prey for every stage of their lives, the snakes multiplied at an astonishing rate. Some areas of Guam are now infested with as many as 12,000 brown tree snakes per square mile and bird life of any kind is rare on the Pacific island.

An extraordinary climber, the snake devours eggs, hatchlings and adult birds. It has decimated 9 of Guam's 12 native forest birds, pushing 3 species into extinction. Another imperiled creature, the Marianas fruit bat, is also close to extinction because of snake predation.

"The brown tree snake is capable of adapting to many tropical areas," says Thomas Fritts, a biologist with the U.S. Geological Survey who has been studying the species since 1984. Sightings of the reptiles have been reported in Okinawa, Wake Island, the Marshall Islands, Tinian, Rota, Diego Garcia, Texas and Spain. Biologists believe that most or all of these snakes originated on Guam.

Known for its bulging eyes and large head, an adult brown tree snake averages four to seven feet in length. It is a voracious nocturnal hunter that kills by constricting its prey with a mild venom injected with its back teeth. On Guam, it has snatched chickens and pets from yards and has even attacked babies asleep in cribs. Guam's public health records indicate that 74 toddlers were treated for snake bites between 1989 and 1995.

To date, the reptile has not caused any human fatalities. But it has caused other problems for people. According to authorities at Guam's electric companies, the climbing snakes frequently short out power lines, causing an average of one electric outage every three days.

Because the brown tree snake is light sensitive, it coils into concealed hiding places by day. When it selects an airplane wheel well or outgoing cargo as its hiding place, the reptile can hitchhike to new habitats.

Since 1981, seven brown tree snakes have been found in Hawaii. All were captured or dead upon discovery, but some other reported snake sightings have not been resolved and authorities worry whether they can effectively stop the reptile from slithering in the state.

As home to 41 percent of all endangered birds in the nation, Hawaii has a lot to lose. The state imposes fines as high as \$25,000 for importing or owning snakes of any type—a penalty that has not stopped people from smuggling in pythons and other snakes for

pets. But the brown tree snake threat is different.

"Never in history has a snake done as much ecological damage as this snake," says Mike Pitzler, a biologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Guam. Pitzler leads a team of federal, state, military and private individuals struggling to keep snakes from leaving Guam aboard outgoing flights and ships. The team maintains 1,400 snake traps in airports and other targeted sites around the island. It also relies on 14 Jack Russell terriers, which work in shifts around the clock, sniffing aircraft and cargo for snakes before departure.

Pitzler's staff captures 3,000 to 5,000 snakes per year, but he acknowledges his program's limitations. "Our canine teams are not 100 percent effective all the time," he says. "There are also cargo items that are difficult to inspect."

On the Hawaiian island of Oahu, meanwhile, five beagles put their noses to work sniffing out snakes on arriving commercial and military flights from Guam. For most flights, one of the dogs and an inspector are waiting at the gate to examine the aircraft. The pair then hurries to a nearby warehouse to inspect cargo from the flight. But because of a shortage of funds for the program, not all military flights are inspected and that worries state authorities.

"Is there an acceptable risk? The answer for Hawaii is no," says Mike Wilson, chairperson of Hawaii's Department of Land and Natural Resources. "Every brown tree snake that we don't stop now will turn into tens of thousands of snakes over the next 10 or 20 years." The species has a clutch size of 4 to 12 young and females may produce more than one clutch per year.

Newly hatched snakes immediately begin to forage for food. On Guam, small skinks are readily available prey for the young snakes. An introduced alien initially thought to be harmless, one skink species is largely responsible for the population explosion of brown tree snakes on the island by allowing greater numbers of the snakes to survive into adulthood. "The relationship between skinks and the brown tree snake's population is an example of what happens when you introduce nonnative plants and animals to a place," says Kraus. "You can get a synergistic effect, things that you never expected."

If one of the reptiles should slither off into Hawaii's landscape, Kraus usually oversees efforts to find the reptile. "In some habitats in Hawaii," he notes, "you could be standing right next to a snake and not know it." To search for the snake that chased off the boy in the suburban Honolulu ravine, Kraus brought in eight volunteers. The reptile was never found, though he concluded that it was not a brown tree snake because it was sighted during daylight.

While Kraus continues his exhaustive searches, other experts are pursuing new methods to eradicate the reptile. But so far no such method has been found. "We continue looking for solutions," says Thomas Fritts. "We're not ready to give up."

**SUPPORT A BILL TO PROTECT
KIDS AGAINST TOBACCO USE
WHILE PRESERVING THE ADULT
RIGHT TO CHOOSE**

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced the Tobacco Use by Minors Deterrence Act, which, if enacted, would actually address and stop access by children to tobacco.

It is a model law tying health funds for States to their efforts to keep tobacco away from our kids.

It outlaws the sale to or possession by kids of tobacco products.

It requires parental notification of violations by kids.

It provides civil fines and loss of driver's license for kids who are caught.

It requires a license to sell tobacco products similar to those for sale of alcohol.

It provides loss of license to sell by retail outlets for repeated infractions.

It requires training of employees, posting of notices, and lock-out devices for vending machines.

In short, it provides for a shared responsibility by kids, families, law enforcement, and retailers to protect the health, safety, and welfare of our kids against tobacco use while protecting the right of informed adults to make a choice.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to consider supporting this bill before even thinking about enacting a huge regressive tax on our constituents.

My bill protects our kids against tobacco, but at the same time it keeps a legal business viable, which is crucial to my Congressional District, and allows adults to make their own choice.

**FINANCIAL SERVICES
COMPETITION ACT OF 1997**

SPEECH OF

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 10) to enhance competition in the financial services industry by providing a prudential framework for the affiliation of banks, securities firms, and other financial service providers, and for other purposes:

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 10, the Financial Services Act of 1998. This bill will modernize our Depression era banking and securities laws to permit U.S. companies to provide new products and services to their customers. The bill will permit banks, securities firms and insurance companies to freely affiliate, something which is not permitted today due to the Glass-Steagall Act, the Bank Holding Company Act and other provisions of federal and state law.

One of the most important provisions in H.R. 10 is the "commercial basket" provision. This provision will permit financial holding companies to derive a modest amount of their aggregate annual gross revenue from commercial activities. It is important because it will permit securities firms and insurance companies which want to acquire banks to retain some of their commercial investment activities. In addition, the commercial basket will grant U.S. financial services companies some of the same investment flexibility which their foreign rivals currently enjoy. I was the sponsor of the 15% commercial basket amendment which was adopted by the Banking Committee on June 17, 1997 by a 35-19 vote. While the Commerce Committee chose to cut back on the commercial basket provision, they nonetheless approved a bill which included a commercial basket for financial holding companies.

Mr. Chairman, under the version of H.R. 10 we are considering today, financial holding companies would be permitted to make investments in commercial entities and derive a modest amount of their annual gross revenue from commercial activities. I would like to stress that only the holding company, and not its subsidiary banks or savings associations, would be permitted to make commercial investments. There are two commercial baskets in the bill—a general 5% basket for new financial holding companies which don't have any commercial activities and a 15% "grandfather" basket for those entities with commercial activities which become financial holding companies. I, along with Mr. VENTO, BAKER, LAFALCE and MCCOLLUM, will be offering an amendment later today which would provide parity for all market participants. Our amendment would permit all market participants to have a commercial basket of 10% of annual gross revenues. A financial holding company could apply to the Federal Reserve Board for authority to receive up to an additional 5% revenue from commercial activities in excess of the 10% cap. Mr. LEACH will be offering an amendment which will eliminate the commercial basket and provide a 10 year sunset for the grandfathered commercial activities.

Regardless of the outcome on the amendments on the commercial basket, I would like to clarify two aspects of how the commercial basket is supposed to be calculated. The commercial basket test focuses on the "activity" as opposed to the "entity". The reason for this approach is that companies can engage in both financial and commercial activities. Therefore, a financial holding company shall only count the revenue it receives from non-financial activities—regardless of whether the commercial activity is engaged in directly by the holding company or indirectly through a subsidiary or is the pro rata commercial activity share of revenue received by the holding company from an investment. The result will be that only those revenues related to non-financial activities that are held pursuant to the commercial basket provisions will be counted towards the commercial basket revenue limit.

The other aspect I would like to clarify is the treatment of revenue received from the sale, exchange or disposition of a nonfinancial investment or activity. Non-routine revenues—such as one time gains—are not to be included in the commercial basket revenue test,

while revenue from ongoing operations would be counted.

Take for example the following situation. In December of 1997 a financial holding company sells a subsidiary for \$25 million. The subsidiary, which is engaged in nonfinancial activities, produced \$1 million in aggregate gross annual revenues for the financial holding company in 1997. The sale revenue of \$25 million will not be counted towards the commercial basket revenue test, while the \$1 million in revenues from ongoing operations would be counted. The reason for excluding sale revenue is that it would have the effect of overstating a financial holding company's involvement in nonfinancial activities on an ongoing basis, which is the focus of the commercial basket revenue limit. The \$1 million in revenues from the routine, ongoing operations of the subsidiary would be included, however. Accordingly, to the extent a financial holding company realizes revenues from a non-routine sale, exchange or other disposition of assets, or stock, or other interest in companies which engage in nonfinancial activities, the sales revenues will be disregarded for purposes of determining compliance with the commercial basket revenue test.

**BESTEA PROJECTS IN THE 24TH
DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss for the record the projects located in my district which I anticipate will be included in the impending Conference Report on H.R. 2400, the Building Efficient Surface Transportation and Equity Act, or BESTEA as we commonly refer to it in the House. The House-passed bill contains several worthy projects which I requested the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee include in the legislation and which will benefit the residents of the 24th Congressional District of California. I urge the Conferees to include as many of these projects as possible in the Conference Report, to even increase the spending for some of them, and to make certain changes in the project descriptions which I have furnished to members of the Conference Committee. I thank Chairmen SHUSTER and PETRI, Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. RAHALL for their important work on this legislation so critical to our nation's infrastructure needs.

I put these explanations in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today so that all members of Congress are aware of these details before they vote on the Conference Report on H.R. 2400. I am confident that these explanations will be satisfactory to the Congress and that no Member will seek to delay, amend, recommend or defeat the Conference Report because they disagree with the intended expenditures described below.

I will identify these projects with the numbers as they appear in the House-passed version of H.R. 2400, as the Conference Report is not yet available.

In general, for high priority projects which the House Committee agreed to primarily at

my request—Numbers 29, 38, 100, 110, 254, 279, 338, 366, 374, 471, 528, 593, 697, 706 in Section 127 and Numbers 67 and 145 in Section 333 the following rules apply: If the project is located within an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County or Ventura County, then the relevant county transportation agency should be considered the lead agency, unless otherwise identified below. If the project is located within an incorporated city of these counties, then the city agency which deals with transportation should be considered the lead agency. Many of these projects are deliberately described in the statute in a manner which gives the lead agency considerable discretion.

Project 29 provides funds to the City of Thousand Oaks for those of the following uses considered of highest priority by the City: general street improvements, repairs and resurfacing; construction of sound walls along SR23 in accordance with the priorities of the City's sound wall prioritization list; or contributions by the City to be used along with other available State or Federal funds to widen SR23, but only if funds otherwise available for that purpose are insufficient.

Projects 100, 338, 593, and 697 will provide for street improvements, repairs and resurfacing, and/or for the construction or improvement of bicycle paths, in Oak Park, CA, Westlake Village, CA, Calabasas, CA and Agoura Hills, CA, respectively. The individual projects will be selected by the applicable lead agency.

For Project 110 the lead agency is the City of Los Angeles. These funds are to be used in conjunction with the ongoing efforts to improve the business climates of the Canoga Park and Reseda communities of the City of Los Angeles.

For project 254 the lead agency is the Los Angeles City Department of Transportation. This project consists of the construction of a bikepath mostly along the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority's right-of-way, commonly known as the Burbank-Chandler right-of-way. The bike path will connect the Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area with Pierce Community College.

For Project 366 the lead agency is the National Park Service (NPS). Funds are to be used for the creation of recreational trails (including the acquisition of parcels necessary for the right-of-way of each trail, and the physical construction of the trails themselves) in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area according to priorities established by the NPS, with the highest priority being the Backbone Trail. Funds to acquire the right-of-way for the Backbone Trail are included in a list presented by the Administration to the Appropriations Committees for the anticipated expenditure of \$699 million appropriated in FY98 for high priority land acquisitions, etc. by the NPS and other federal agencies. In the extremely unlikely and unfortunate event that the funds ultimately provided from FY98 appropriations for purchasing the right-of-way of the Backbone Trail are insufficient, funds provided by Project 366 would be used for that purpose. In the expected circumstance that funds sufficient to purchase the right-of-way of the Backbone Trail are made available from funds appropriated for FY98 in the Interior Appropriation

Bill, then \$200,000 of the funds provided in Project 366 are available for the physical construction of the Backbone Trail on such right-of-way. In any event, after all necessary funding is secured for the completion of the Backbone Trail, the remaining funds provided for Project 366 are to be used for the creation of other recreational trails in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area selected by the NPS. Such trails could include the Upper Mulholland Trail, the Fering Trail, the Nicholas Flats-Charmlee Connector Trail, and the Stone Ridge Trail.

It is my hope that in addition to Project 366, additional funds for recreational trails in the Santa Monica Mountains will be included in the Conference Report, perhaps in a separate section detailing priority projects primarily authored by Senators. The cost of completing the important and worthy Recreational Trail projects (including right-of-way acquisitions) mentioned in the preceding paragraph exceeds \$20 million. Accordingly, any and all funds provided from FY98 appropriations, and from the funds provided in H.R. 2400 for Project 366, and any funds provided in other provisions of H.R. 2400 for the creation of Recreational Trails in the Santa Monica Mountains, are not surplus or duplicative. Rather, all such moneys will be used by the NPS to create as many Recreational Trails in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area as funding from all sources will allow. The NPS is quite qualified to determine how the various other Recreational Trail Projects should be prioritized behind the #1 priority—the Backbone Trail. Finally it should be noted that most or all of the other trails the NPS would like to create in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area branch-off, or connect with, the Backbone Trail.

For Project 528 the lead agency is the City of Malibu. Of the amount allocated for this project, \$50,000 is to be used to construct a low frequency traffic alert radio station to serve those traveling in the Malibu area, particularly on the Pacific Coast Highway. The remaining funds are made available to plan, engineer and implement safety improvements, especially median barriers, on the Pacific Coast Highway in Malibu.

I also want to take this opportunity to urge the Conference Committee to fully fund the projects in other parts of Ventura County, particularly Project 1048 to widen SR23.

HONORING ARTHUR JOHNSON

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply disappointed that legislative business in Washington prevents me from attending today's Maine Council on Economic Education Spring Symposium, and from having the opportunity to personally offer my appreciation for Arthur Johnson.

As a student at the University of Maine, I was privileged to get to know Professor Arthur Johnson, and his wife Emily. They were simply wonderful people, and I enjoyed spending time with them whenever possible.

I was fortunate to take a class with Professor Johnson on the History of Economics. It was an outstanding course, and I learned much. We all know the adage that those who do not learn from the past are doomed to repeat it. I assure you, in Professor Johnson's class, I learned.

Since being elected to Congress, I have put the lessons I learned in Arthur's classroom to good use. I am pleased to report that the Federal budget is now balanced, and in fact, we are anticipating a sizable surplus this year. I give Arthur Johnson a great deal of credit for that accomplishment?

Arthur has served Maine and the nation in so many ways. He was a legendary professor; was an outstanding President of the University, and had the foresight to found the Maine Council on Economic Education and numerous other organizations that are contributing to the vibrant future of our state and nation.

Arthur Johnson is a man of integrity, intellect, and respect. I am proud to count him among my friends, and to offer my thanks to him for his many contributions both to my life, and to the lives of all Mainers.

MANDATES INFORMATION ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3534) to improve congressional deliberation on proposed Federal private sector mandates, and for other purposes:

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, for far too long the interests of America's consumers, workers, and small business owners have been lost in the shuffle of impassioned pleas for more federal laws and regulations. Because of this, Congress has not shied away from imposing expensive federal mandates on the private sector while neglecting the economic repercussions. As a result, this practice only perpetuates the distance between those inside the beltway and those on Main Street.

I supported the Unfunded Mandates Act of 1995 because it has helped to build bridges of understanding between our layers of governments by ending federal mandates on state and local governments. It is now time to apply that same logic to the private sector.

I fully support the Mandates Information Act because it aims to extend the same accountability, currently afforded to state and local governments, to the private sector. The Mandates Information Act will force Congress to take a good look at how the legislation we consider will impact those whom it affects most. No longer should Congress be able to pass on mandates whose financial implications aren't fully considered. If the citizens in the private sector must be held accountable for complying with Federal law, Congress should be held accountable to the people affected by those laws.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DEATH
TAX INFLATION ADJUSTMENT ACT**HON. WALLY HERGER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to announce the introduction of "The Death Tax Inflation Adjustment Act," legislation which would provide an annual cost-of-living adjustment for the unified credit—a major estate tax reduction tool—beginning in 2007.

Despite a tax system that discourages savings, many American families work hard to set aside a portion of their earnings because they hope to be able to leave something to their children. Not only are these lifelong savings subject to the death tax, however, but the value of the unified credit—a major death tax reduction tool—had, until recently, been seriously eroded by inflation.

As a result of the historic "Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997," the unified credit will now be increased from an effective exemption of \$600,000 in 1998 to an effective exemption of \$1,000,000 in 2006. Regrettably, while both the House—and Senate-passed versions of that landmark tax reduction package indexed this \$1,000,000 exemption annually for inflation, this provision was dropped from the final conference report and was not enacted into law.

My Speaker, the legislation I am introducing today would simply provide for an annual cost-of-living adjustment to the unified credit beginning in 2007. While many of us in Congress would like to eliminate the death tax entirely, I hope we can all at least agree that the value of this important benefit should never again be eaten away by inflation. The time to act is now. I would urge all of my colleagues to co-sponsor "The Death Tax Inflation Adjustment Act."

LAWRENCE CENTRAL HIGH
SCHOOL IS CENTRAL STATES
WINNER IN WE THE PEOPLE . . .
THE CITIZEN AND THE CON-
STITUTION NATIONAL FINALS
1998

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, Lawrence Central High School of Indianapolis competed in the 1998 National Finals of "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" contest in Washington, DC after winning the Indiana competition.

Lawrence Central students competed with more than 1,250 students representing 49 states and was the Central States winner. Their teacher was Drew Horvath and the list of students is as follows: Kari Amos, Robert Baker, Kari Buis, Julie Burton, Sheila Cardinal, Haley Carney, Mark Davis, Justin Gray, Amber Gross, Shawn Haislip, Kristen Halligan, Seth Higgins, Megan Iott, Les Jahnke, Kelly Khoury, Ted Kieffer, Justin Lane, Jolene

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

McClusky, Joyce McCoy, Courtney Mills, Aaron Moberly, Galan Moore, Jon Owens, Chris Recktenwall, Eric Reissner, Kelly Richardson, Lisa Schubert, Tara Sheets, Jennifer Staesnick, and Shane White.

Congratulations to Mr. Horvath, who has sent previous Indiana winners to this competition, and to all of these outstanding students.

TRIBUTE TO HUGH AND MARY
HIGLEY**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great honor today to call the nation's attention to a married couple, Hugh and Mary Higley, who live in my home town of Menominee, Michigan, and whose commitment to family and to community has earned them love, respect, admiration, and now, special recognition by their city.

Hugh, the eldest of the five children of Harvey and Alice Clifford Higley, was born in Detroit on March 18, 1918. In 1920 the Higley family moved to Menominee's twin city, Marinette, Wisconsin, where Hugh's father joined a local company new to the refrigeration business, the American Sulfur Company, known later by the more familiar name Ansul.

Mary, the second of the three children of Dr. William and Edith Jackman Jones, was born in Clifton, Arizona, on January 7, 1920. Two years later the Jones family moved to Menominee, where Mary's father opened an "ear, eyes, nose and throat" practice.

Hugh played basketball and golf at Marinette High School and in his senior year was editor of the school annual. He attended the University of Wisconsin, graduating with bachelor's degree in chemical engineering. He joined Ansul as a salesman. Mary graduated from Menominee High School in 1938 and attended the University of Arizona.

Hugh and Mary were married on June 21, 1941. World War II saw Hugh in service to his country, first as a civilian working for the Army's Ordnance Department in Milwaukee, and later as a Navy lieutenant in Florida and California, finally working in China Lake, a small desert community associated with aviation ordinance testing.

After the war Hugh and Mary returned to Menominee, where Hugh resumed his Ansul career. Here they would raise three sons, David, Hugh Jr. and William. Here Hugh would rise from salesman in Ansul's Chemical Division to Director of Corporate Customer Relations, Corporate Secretary, Vice President and General Manager of the Fire Equipment Division, and then to President of Ansul International. He retired from Ansul in January 1969.

In October 1969 Hugh and Mary purchased Interstate Welding Sales Corporation, which at the time had 17 employees, two locations and sales of less than \$1 million. Hugh was eventually joined by his three sons in this new venture and new career, but continued to manage the day-to-day activities of the company through March 1988. Interstate now has facili-

ties in eight northeastern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan cities, more than 200 employees and sales of nearly \$50 million.

Through all these endeavors the couple always found time to give to their community. Let me list, Mr. Speaker, some of Hugh's areas of service: the Menominee Public School Board, the Menominee County Board of Commissioners and the board of the local DAR Boys & Girls Club. He was president of both the Menominee and Marinette chambers of commerce and he was an Elder, Trustee and Deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Menominee. Among his other activities, Hugh was active with the Republican party, and was on the local harbor commission, the industrial park commission, the hospital board and the board of the First National Bank of Marinette.

Mary, while raising three boys, has served as an Elder, Deacon and president of the Women's Association of the First Presbyterian Church. Among other volunteer efforts, she was president of the local hospital auxiliary, a director of the local DAR youth club, and a member of the city's Cemetery Board.

A man like Hugh Higley with a wife like Mary could have been a success anywhere in the world. Even after Hugh's retirement from Ansul, he could have seized a business opportunity wherever he found one, but he chose to remain in the area and make his new venture, Interstate/Valweld, one of the region's great success stories.

Like their father, his sons Dave, Hugh and Bill could have taken their business acumen and their technical acumen and established themselves successfully anywhere, but those special traits they learned from their parents—the importance of family and the value of forging lasting ties to their hometown—have drawn them back.

Thus the town is blessed with another generation of Higley's, who are creating their own legacies of service to the community. There are no greater gifts a family give to its home town than wisdom, foresight, and quality business practices in its professional endeavors, and a lifetime of dedication and volunteerism to public service in its private efforts.

This is the heritage of this remarkable couple, Hugh and Mary Higley.

Mr. Speaker, the local community will seek to recognize these priceless gifts. May 29, 1998, has been proclaimed Mary and Hugh Higley Day in the city of Menominee. I invite my colleagues to join me, adding our voices in humble thanks for a lifetime of service.

GOOD LUCK, TIME SHARERS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I had the distinct honor and pleasure of informing our colleagues of a magnificent task of some young people in my district. These young people were honored for performing the highest number of acts of kindness in the nation. Today, I would like to inform my fellow Member of Congress of the acts of twelve

young people from East Orange, NJ. These fourth and fifth graders, the Community Problem Solving Team of the Quest Program of the John Howard, Jr. Unique School of Excellence, became aware of the fact that there are many people in the city who do not have enough resources to get adequate food and often go hungry. They decided to pool their resources and use their skills to supplement existing hunger agencies in the area.

They spent over 500 hours in volunteering their time to local soup kitchens and to SHARE of New Jersey, an agency which provides food to needy families at reduced costs. They also raised over \$1,000 through candy sales, school dances, and bake sales. They used the proceeds to purchase almost 50 cases of non-perishable foods for local food pantries as well as perishable foods for weekly soup kitchens.

Mr. Speaker, this project received first place in New Jersey in the junior division of the Community Problem Solving Component of the International Future Problem Solving Program. As such, the John Howard School Community Problem Solving Team, known as TIME SHARERS (Team Is Making Efforts to Stop Hunger All Round East Orange Really Soon), will represent New Jersey at the International Competition in Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 12-15, 1998. I would like to take this opportunity to wish them good luck but more importantly, I want to thank each of them—Camia Bell, Brittani Carter, Daveena Colwell, Lynn Duck, Jawaan Finch, Lemar Gale, Myrtha Glaude, Barry Ishmael, Aniyah Jones, Savannah Segovia, Sophia Stewart and Jasmine Woodyard, and their coach and Quest teacher, Ms. Christine McAdams, for caring and being part of the solution to a big problem. They are all a good example of what everyone should be doing to make life for our fellow man, woman and child.

IN RECOGNITION OF CRYSTAL ANZALDI, INSPECTOR JOSE BERRI-TORRES AND AGENTS CÉSAR, NIEVES AND ISMAEL CINTRÓN

HON. CARLOS A. ROMERO-BARCELÓ

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday morning, May 20, I had the honor of participating in the 1998 Congressional Breakfast organized by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to celebrate the winners of the Third Annual National Missing Children's Awards. I had been looking forward to this day and the opportunity to salute the three outstanding Interpol investigators from Puerto Rico whose diligent investigatory work led to the rescue of missing child, Crystal Anzaldi.

Crystal Anzaldi, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Anzaldi, and her two sisters, traveled to Washington from Oregon, where they now live, to commemorate this important event. Crystal was just 14 months when she was abducted from her home in San Diego, California, in December of 1990. Crystal's parents

searched for her for seven long years, until an amazing chain of events and clever investigative work, led to her being identified and recovered in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Investigating a complaint alleging child abuse, Inspector Berrios of Interpol Puerto Rico discovered that Crystal's birth certificate was fraudulent. He researched her case thoroughly and carefully; contacting the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's Web-site. He assigned Interpol Agents Ismael Cintrón and César Nieves to search the Center's database of photographs of missing and abducted children. The Agents were shocked when they recognized the unique smile of a 14-month old baby. It was Crystal, who was then eight years old. She was reunited with her biological family shortly thereafter.

By initiating the chain of events that led to Crystal's recovery—all three agents deserve to be commended for ending a long and painful search. Their intuition, optimism, determination and meticulous investigative work were critical towards the success in reuniting this family.

I also want to recognize the outstanding service to our society being performed by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the many organizations, such as grassroots activists, police departments, and others throughout the nation whose commitment makes such a difference in the lives and well-being of all children. Adelante and God-speed in your work on behalf of children and families in the Nation.

A BILL TO RESTORE EQUITY TO THE COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF MOTOR FUEL TAXES ON NATIVE AMERICAN LANDS

HON. RAY LAHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a bill that will help restore integrity and equity to the process of the collection and payment of motor fuel taxes on Native American lands. I am pleased to be able to introduce this bill with the support of 8 bipartisan cosponsors: Representative SANDLIN (D-TX), Representative ISTOOK (R-OK), Representative DANNER (D-MO), Representative BLUNT (R-MO), Representative COBURN (R-OK), Representative BILL BARRETT (R-NE), Representative DOC HASTINGS (R-WA), and Representative EHLER (R-MI).

Taxes placed on the sale of motor fuels directly supports the efforts of state and federal governments in building and repairing our nation's roads and bridges. In order for our states to play their role in our transportation system, they need to be sure that they are collecting all of their motor fuel taxes. Unfortunately, that is not currently the case. Currently, some Native American tribes do not always collect and remit gas tax receipts to the appropriate government. This practice has cost the states a significant amount of revenue that could have been used to improve roads and bridges. Lost revenue estimates for some states are in the millions. It is estimated that

Oklahoma, alone, lost roughly \$13 million in motor fuel tax receipts for FY '96. Many other states are also adversely affected, for example: Washington State, Oregon, Idaho, New Mexico, Kansas, Michigan, and New York.

The bill that I am introducing seeks to address this problem. It will prohibit the Secretary of Transportation from allocating funds for public lands highways on Indian lands and reservations unless either (a) the Indian tribe has entered into a written agreement with the state in which the highway is located that provides procedures for the payment and collection of motor fuel taxes that are sold to a non-Native American by a retail establishment that is located on such land, or (b) the Indian tribe refuses to enter into a written agreement and/ but the allocation of funds is essential to the construction or maintenance of a highway or road that is a critical component of the National Highway System.

The primary aim of this plan is to ensure that non-Native Americans pay and are assessed the gas tax. This plan is not intended to infringe on tribal sovereignty, rather, it is meant to encourage the tribes to work cooperatively with the states in order to formulate a mutually-agreeable compact on the subject of motor fuel taxation. In addition, this bill does not address the issues of gambling or cigarette taxes—it focuses only on the collection and remission of motor fuel taxes.

This bill will yield numerous benefits. First, it would help ensure that states have adequate funds for road maintenance and construction. Second, it would end an inherent unfairness posed by the sale of tax-free fuel on Native American lands. And, third, it would preserve jobs and keep businesses open. Many purchasers of motor fuel, both gasoline and diesel, are likely to travel to Indian lands, because they know they can avoid paying state motor fuel taxes. And, the motive to do this can be great for many drivers. In fact, in some states, the tax on gasoline can be as high as 34 cent per gallon and 28 cents per gallon for diesel.

The sale of tax-free fuel poses serious concerns for retailers who must pay the tax and who are located within a reasonable distance of the Indian reservation, because the Native American retail establishments, by selling gas at a lower price (i.e., without the tax) have the potential to put countless numbers of establishments out of business. For example, avoiding the tax on diesel fuel for a typical truck with a 250 gallon tank could mean a savings of \$70—a sufficiently large amount to justify a trucker traveling to Native American lands to refuel his or her truck. At the very least, a trucker could plan or time his, or her, routes to ensure that they purchase tax-free fuel on Native American lands.

I urge Members to consider the impacts caused by the non-collection and remission of motor fuel taxes on Native American lands and to cosponsor this legislation.

IN HONOR OF CHARLES
SCHODOWSKI AND JOHN RINALDI

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Charles "Big Chuck" Schodowski and "Li'l" John Rinaldi as they celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their television program, "The Big Chuck and Li'l John Show."

First launched in 1978, "The Big Chuck and Li'l John Show" has served as the vehicle to Cleveland's most beloved practitioners of broad comedy, providing late night laughs to generation after generation of Clevelanders. That the show continues to thrive in a competitive late night television landscape dominated by syndicated programming attests to the popularity of Big Chuck and Little John's crazy antics.

Charles Schodowski initially entered into Cleveland television as an engineer at WJW Channel 8 in 1960. By 1963, he was a writer and occasional, if nervous, actor on a popular show hosted by the legendary Ernie "Ghoulardi" Anderson. Big Chuck's problems with stage fright were apparently short lived, however. When Anderson left for Hollywood in 1966, the show's producers tabbed Big Chuck to co-host the show with popular Weatherman Bob Wells, who was known as "Hoolihan the Weatherman." "The Hoolihan and Big Chuck Show," which featured a movie interspersed with short skits performed before a live studio audience, enjoyed a successful run until Wells' retirement in 1977.

Making his debut as "Bridget the Midget," John Rinaldi became a regular contributor on "Hoolihan and Big Chuck." Li'l John then joined Big Chuck as a co-host of "The Big Chuck and Li'l John Show" in 1978. Today, "The Big Chuck and Li'l John Show," the recipient of numerous Local Emmy nominations, is one of the longest running shows in the country.

My fellow colleagues, join me in congratulating Big Chuck and Li'l John for twenty wild years of ridiculous blond wigs, coconut creme pies, and that distinctive laugh track that is instantly recognized throughout the city of Cleveland. Let us all hope that those laughs keep on coming for twenty years more.

MINNESOTA SMALL BUSINESS LEADERS RECOGNIZED

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, small business reflects the quintessential element of American creativity, innovation, and free enterprise within our nation's economy. America's 23 million small businesses employ over 50 percent of the private workforce and are the principal source of new jobs. Small businesses generate more than half of the nation's gross domestic product. We will recognize the contributions of our nation's small businesses during

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

the week of May 31 to June 6 through ceremonies in Washington, D.C.

Prior to that national event, ceremonies will occur in our districts throughout the country. On Friday, May 29, I will be privileged to join with others gathered to honor Minnesota's leaders in the small business community, several of whom are constituents and friends.

Sue McCloskey has been named the 1998 Minnesota Small Business Person of the Year. This award, determined by the U.S. Small Business Administration, is based on sales growth, employer expansion, financial strength and response to adversity.

Sue, a personal friend of mine, is the president and founder of Office Plan, a remanufacturer of office furniture. Starting her business in 1991 with three partners and one employee, Sue currently employs 33 personnel and has an annual revenue of \$4.5 million.

Office Plan buys outdated cubicles and work stations from businesses located throughout the country and refurbishes them on a made-to-order basis. Environmental sensitivity is a hallmark of Office Plan. Work fabric is recycled or sent out to be made into industrial rags, and recycled products and environmentally sensitive materials are used in production whenever possible.

Recently, Office Plan faced a major catastrophe. All of the firm's computers were stolen and important business information such as clients, billing and orders had to be reconstructed. With Sue's determined leadership, this was accomplished with minimal disruption. Our states and community take great pride in Sue McCloskey's success and are pleased with this well deserved recognition.

Northland Organic Foods Corporation, under the leadership of Peter Shortridge, has been recognized as the Small Business Exporter of the Year. Northland specializes in exporting organic food including grain, soybeans, buck wheat and whole grains. Focusing on research, marketing initiatives, educational programs and customer service, Northland has opened new markets for U.S. businesses.

A positive benchmark for hallmark of the Northland Corporation has been its outreach to its customers. All staff members speak the language of the customers they work with and are knowledgeable about the respective cultures and business practices of the specific country to which they export.

Charles Jones, a Minnesota resident, employed with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs has been named the National Veterans Small Business Advocate. This award is presented to individuals who advance small business opportunities for military veterans.

Charles Jones is a vocational rehabilitation specialist. In that position, he helps disabled veterans to get the training and counseling needed to return to the world of work. Recognizing the potential for self-employment, Charles has worked with the Minnesota Small Business Development Centers to help disabled veterans to start a number of enterprises including: a gunsmith service, trucking, a restaurant and free-lance art. He obviously has worked very successfully to match a wide variety of business ventures to the interest of the vets.

Mr. Speaker, these are the recipients of this year's SBA awards. Thanks to their steward-

ship and dedication, the spirit of entrepreneurship is alive and flourishing in Minnesota. My congratulations to the award recipients and to all small businesses in the state of Minnesota.

HONORING JIMMY STURR AND HIS ORCHESTRA, NINE TIME GRAMMY AWARD WINNERS

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity today to honor Jimmy Sturr and His Orchestra, a musical group whose name is synonymous with polka music in America.

As a Member of Congress with a large Polish American constituency in Western and Central Massachusetts, I have learned firsthand from the people who I represent of this group's popularity and intergenerational appeal, and I am pleased to share their accomplishments with the House of Representatives today.

The rise in popularity of polka music in America is due in large part to the contributions of Jimmy Sturr and His Orchestra. Sturr's style of polka music embraces musicianship. This Americanized genre of polka music, which features the trumpet, saxophones and clarinets, is its trademark and is enjoyed by generations around the globe.

Having just recorded their 99th album, the excellence of their recordings has earned the group 9 Grammy Awards and 13 consecutive Grammy Nominations. The Broadcast Music Inc. (BMI) has awarded Jimmy Sturr its most valued award, the "Commendation of Excellence"—the only one ever awarded in the polka field. Voted the "Number One Polka Band in the Country" for the past ten years, their recordings have earned both "Album of the Year" and "Song of the Year" status in the polka music industry.

With his many successes, Jimmy Sturr still lives in the house where he grew up, and his office is located across the street from the high school he attended in the upstate village of Florida, New York which has a population of 1,800.

America is a melting pot that celebrates the richness of the cultures within its borders. Jimmy Sturr and His Orchestra bring this richness into our modern lives. As we dawn on the 21st Century, I take this unique opportunity to honor Jimmy Sturr and His Orchestra for their accomplishments. I look forward to learning of their many more accomplishments in the future.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1996 TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, February 8, 1998 marked the second anniversary of the

passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Though the Act was signed with great fanfare, the promised competition and lower rates for consumers have been slow to materialize.

Delays through court appeals and what have become insurmountable regulatory hurdles for the Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs) have cost millions of dollars and valuable time in giving customers more options through competition. With the passage of the Telecommunications Act, came the assurance of lower rates and greater choices through competition. Where is the competition? Where are the lower rates? Why aren't they here?

By significantly reforming regulations over the industry, the new law promised that competition would drive rates down, produce better services, higher quality and consumers would be given more options. Well after two years, it is about time that all the hard work put into passing the Act start to pay off. Constituents don't know what the fourteen point checklist entails. They don't know what a Sec. 271 application is or what forbearance means. Why should they? But, what they do know is that their rates aren't coming down. Their choices haven't changed. Now that has to change.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the FCC and DOJ to remove the stumbling blocks to true competition. It is time to allow the Act to do what Congress intended for it to do, tear down the barriers to competition. Allow the industries to compete in each others' market. Allow consumers to have a say in who will provide their services. The time has come to focus on encouraging new services in new markets, rather than trying to protect the status quo.

IN HONOR OF THE REVEREND SYLVESTER THADDEUS GILLESPIE

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and contributions of the Reverend Sylvester Thaddeus Gillespie as the Grace United Methodist Church prepares to honor his service to the congregation on July 13, 1998. So often we reserve our strongest accolades and expressions of love for persons after they have passed away. I would like to break with that tradition in honoring a great preacher of the Gospel, the shepherd of the flock that is Grace United Methodist Church.

Reverend Gillespie, born in Starkville, Mississippi, received his B.A. from Rust College in Holly Springs, Mississippi and his M.Div. from Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Georgia. He also attended the Command and General Staff College of the U.S. Army in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. From 1975 to 1995 Reverend Gillespie served as a U.S. Army chaplain, retiring at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was married to Barbara Bonney Gillespie, who passed away in 1994. Together they had two sons, Devokan and Damian.

In addition to serving as Army Chaplain, Reverend Gillespie has ministered to a num-

ber of congregations. These include Mt. Zion Methodist Church in Clearwater, Florida; John Wesley United Methodist Church in Fayetteville, North Carolina; and the Wesley United Methodist Church in Los Angeles, California. In June 1991, he was appointed by Bishop Roy I. Sano to pastor Grace United Methodist Church.

Not only in Reverend Gillespie loved by his congregation at Grace Island, he is admired and respected by many others. He is often requested as a guest speaker by churches in the Western North Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church and for the Bishop Roy C. Nichols Preaching Series on Spiritual Renewal in Oakland, California. Just last year he received the Distinguished Leadership Citation for the development of a unique preaching/teaching ministry and church growth program from the Ebony Prophets of the California-Pacific Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church.

More than Reverend Gillespie's accomplishments as a minister, he is a compassionate man who always finds time to comfort and assist those in need. He makes monthly visits to serve communion to shut-ins, lifts the spirits and prays with the hospital-bound, even spends time with members of his past congregations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our appreciation for Reverend Gillespie's great works.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK SINATRA

HON. MARY BONO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mrs. BONO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to commemorate one of the great Americans of our century, Mr. Francis "Frank" Albert Sinatra. At the same time I rise to express the sadness that has befallen Palm Springs, the Nation and around the world. He was the son of immigrant parents, an entertainer, a humanitarian, a husband and a father, as well as a long-time resident of California and the city of Palm Springs. We mourn because we have lost someone who embodied so many of the traits that we admire—talent, triumph over adversity, friendship and caring.

"Ole' Blue Eyes" was the best at his craft, and we shall always remember him for this. He overcame his Depression-era roots in Hoboken, New Jersey to set the standard of excellence in many fields. His professional accomplishments are numerous and of legendary proportion. He starred in more than sixty films and recorded countless albums. His extraordinary talents were acknowledged in many ways. He won the Academy Award for his role in the 1953 film classic, "From Here to Eternity." He won nine Grammy awards for his musical accomplishments. Certainly the most important reward for any performer is the love and respect he gets back from the audience. By the measure, Frank may have been the most successful entertainer in history. It was said that he had more than 2,000 fan clubs across the country.

People should also remember that he was devoted to numerous humanitarian and charitable causes, often without seeking the credit or publicity that he deserved. He lent his name as well as giving millions of dollars for a variety of very worthy causes including Desert Hospital, Catholic Charities and a Palm Springs celebrity golf tournament to help the victims of child abuse. In addition, one of the leading medical institutions of its kind is the Barbara Sinatra Children's Center which I am proud to say is located in and serves the Palm Springs and Desert Resort communities.

I was not a Member of Congress last year when this distinguished body voted to award him the Congressional Gold Medal. Nevertheless, I can attest that this was a fitting honor for a man of his high caliber. Now, as a Member, I wish to take this opportunity to send my deepest condolences to his wife Barbara, all of the children, and the entire Sinatra family at this most difficult time. Worldwide, the fans of one of the greatest entertainers of our time will carry memories of Frank with us always.

NAT BINGHAM, PACIFIC COAST VOYAGER

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, recently, I received the news that Nat Bingham, Habitat Director for the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, had died in his Fort Bragg home. The loss of his life is a great loss for the many friends who knew and worked with Nat to protect threatened and endangered fisheries along our Pacific Coast. Nat's enthusiasm for his life's work was inspiring to all of us.

Nat was a most unusual human being. He was a fisherman who believed in sustainable fishing. Protecting fisheries from depletion were goals that led Nat to develop a program to restore winter run chinook salmon at a time when there was little awareness of what their loss in the wild might mean. Many times, I've heard Nat use the phrase: "This is a biological insurance program."

Nat was a bridge across troubled waters. He confronted forceful opposition in his work and he always responded with grace, goodwill and solid science to support his positions. His ability to bring harmony out of discord was well known. Anyone who is aware of the Pacific Coast salmon decline also realizes that there are no simple solutions to the complex problems facing a number of salmon species in our region. Nat always had a way of emphasizing the positive and seeking solutions that would nurture and sustain the resource he devoted his life to protecting.

We will always remember Nat—the sight of his tall figure entering the office—completely relaxed and always with a smile, and his indefatigable nature and lasting commitment to protecting Pacific Coast fisheries. My condolences to Nat's family—his son, Eli, and his daughter, Jalena—and to Nat's many good friends—Zeke Grader, Norman deVall, members of the Fleet—and scores of others who knew, respected and loved Nat Bingham.

In the tradition of his family, Nat was an explorer; his great grandfather, Hiram Bingham, discovered Machu Picchu. We were fortunate to have been on the same journey with this special man. Our best memorial to Nat will be realized in following through with his initiatives to encourage sustainable fishing and to restore Pacific Coast fisheries. It is up to us now to continue Nat's voyage and to bring success to his efforts.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO KEVIN F. BURNS ON HIS OFFER TO ATTEND THE U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY IN COLORADO SPRINGS, CO

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a truly outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, Kevin F. Burns. Kevin was recently offered an appointment to attend the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Very soon, Kevin, who is from Sandusky, Ohio will be graduating from St. Mary's Central Catholic High School, and preparing for one of the most challenging, educational, and rewarding experiences of his life: his four-year commitment at the Air Force Academy.

During his high school career at St. Mary's Central Catholic, Kevin excelled very well both academically and athletically. Through Kevin's dedicated efforts in the classroom, he attained a 3.3 grade point average. Kevin in a National Merit Scholar and has been placed in Who's Who Among American High School Students.

Kevin is also a very fine student-athlete. While at St. Mary's Kevin performed well on the fields of competition as a member of the Varsity Football Team and the Varsity Wrestling Team. Kevin has also made a strong commitment to community service with his participation in the St. Mary's Key Club.

Mr. Speaker, each year, I have the opportunity to nominate young men and women from my district to America's military academies. I am pleased that Kevin was among those offered appointments to join the United States Air Force Academy's Class of 2002. He is a gifted student and a fine young man. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to Kevin Burns, and in wishing him well in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DRUG-FREE PORTS ACT

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation entitled the "Drug-Free Ports Act." This bill allows local and state governments the ability to access Department of Justice information for the purpose of doing criminal background checks on port employees or

applicants. I am introducing this bill at the formal request of the Broward County (Florida) Commission.

I am introducing this bill because of the high incidence of collusion between drug traffickers and port employees. These "internal conspiracies" are becoming a major avenue for bringing illegal drugs into the United States. To lessen the chance of future internal conspiracies, my bill would allow the local governing body the option to require port employees or applicants have clean records. The subject of this bill was discussed at length at a House National Security, International Affairs and Criminal Justice subcommittee hearing last July which I attended as an ex-officio member.

"Internal conspirators" are clever in the ways they help smugglers. They have been known to "innocently" swing a container in front of a surveillance camera in order to allow another container filled with drugs to pass through undetected. They also have been known to tip off smugglers regarding the routines of Customs officials to maximize the chance of success in bringing in contraband.

According to James Milford, a former head of the DEA in Miami, "Longshoremen are a source of frustration for us, particularly in South Florida. One of the things that concerns us is the ability of longshoremen to be utilized successfully in pulling cocaine shipments out of cargo and moving it out of the port with impunity."

In response to reports about internal conspiracies at Florida ports in the press, I requested that the Customs Service do a random sample of the arrest records of longshoremen at the Port of Miami and Port Everglades. The results were disturbing. Of a random sample of 50 Port of Miami longshoremen, 36 had arrest records. Of these 36 persons, they had a total of 213 arrests, including 68 drug arrests.

In a random sample of 38 Port Everglades longshoremen, 19 persons had arrest records. Of these 19 persons, they had a total of 73 arrests, including 14 drug arrests.

Consider the arrest records from the following three subjects:

Subject No. 1 from Port of Miami—arrested for robbery, assault and battery, carrying a concealed firearm, possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, aggravated assault, possession of heroin with intent to distribute, possession of cocaine with intent to sell, possession of heroin with intent to sell, grand theft, petty theft, uttering a forged instrument, forgery of a U.S. Treasury check, possession of cocaine, simple battery, aggravated battery, petty theft.

Subject No. 2 from Port of Miami—arrested for immigration violation, cocaine possession, marijuana possession, aggravated assault, battery, loitering and prowling, narcotic equipment possession, aggravated assault, possession of a firearm in the commission of a felony, resisting arrest, obstructing justice, aggravated battery, burglary, and cocaine possession within 1,000 feet of a school.

Subject No. 3 from Port Everglades—arrested for armed robbery, assault with intent to commit murder, breaking and entering, disorderly conduct, shoplifting, burglary, dealing in stolen property, possession of cocaine, sale of cocaine, domestic violence.

Mr. Speaker, since 1953, the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor has been

conducting criminal background checks on certain port employees, and their system has worked well. Considering the torrent of drugs and other contraband that moves in and out of our ports, I do not consider it unreasonable for a local government to require clean records for the people who work on the docks. For that reason, I urge my colleagues to support this needed legislation.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK CENTENNIAL

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I hereby offer congratulations to the Columbia University School of Social Work, the oldest social work training program in the nation, on the occasion of its Centennial. From its beginnings as a summer program organized by the Charity Organization Society of New York, the School of Social Work has had a long and distinguished history of pioneering research, informed advocacy and exceptional professional training.

Social workers have played key roles in every major social reform movement that has taken place in our nation—from settlement houses to labor reform, to the New Deal, to civil rights and voter registration. Many of the laws we take for granted today—Social Security, child labor restrictions, the minimum wage, the 40-hour work week, Medicare—came about because social workers saw injustice and helped to inspire the country to take action.

Throughout the 20th century, Columbia's faculty, students and alumni have worked tirelessly to address both the causes and symptoms of our most pressing social problems. National movements, such as the White House Conference on Children and the National Urban League, have emerged from projects undertaken by the School's faculty and administration in cooperation with professional and community organizations. The entire nation has benefited from the work of people like Eveline Burns (Social Security); Mitchell I. Ginsberg (Head Start); Richard Cloward (welfare rights and voter registration); Alfred Kahn and Sheila B. Kamerman (cross-national studies of social services) and David Fanshel (children in foster care).

As Columbia University School of Social Work, and the social work profession as a whole move into their second centuries, they will be challenged to respond to ongoing social changes and new social problems. Now more than ever, we will need well-trained and dedicated social workers to work with troubled children and families, organize communities for change, conduct cutting edge research, administer social programs, and alleviate society's most intractable problems.

It is with appreciation and admiration that I extend my best wishes to the Columbia University School of Social Work on its Centennial and look forward to its future achievements.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR TERRY
SANFORD

SPEECH OF

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1998

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, it was with great regret that I learned of the death of my friend, Terry Sanford. During his illustrious career, Terry Sanford served as Governor of the State of North Carolina, a U.S. Senator, and President of Duke University.

I was lucky to know Terry personally, and to be able to call him a friend. In 1989, Terry Sanford and I traveled together to Budapest as part of the Interparliamentary Union. There, we worked to bring the tools of democracy to the newly formed parliaments in Eastern Europe.

When Terry Sanford became Governor in 1961, he faced a difficult time of racial unrest in this country. Governor Sanford proudly stood up to those who called for turning back the clock on race relations, and instead blazed a new trail for his state, and this country, in his commitment to equal rights for all.

As Duke President, he created the University we know today as a world leader in medicine, the arts, political science and the humanities. During his 16 year tenure, he took what was once a small southern University, and transformed it into one of the Nation's top ten schools. And still, his public service wasn't done, because in 1986, he served with distinction as a U.S. Senator.

His tenure as a Senator was a continuation of all that he had worked for during his entire career, fighting for public education and the improvement of his Nation.

It was an honor and a privilege for me to know Terry Sanford. Clearly, Terry's hard work and dedication to public service have improved the lives of all Americans, and he will be sorely missed.

LIMITING JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL
COURTS WITH RESPECT TO
PRISON RELEASE ORDERS

SPEECH OF

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose H.R. 3718, a bill to limit the authority of federal judges to remedy inhumane prison conditions.

Under this bill, no individual convicted of a felony could be released from prison—or not admitted to a prison—by a federal court solely on the basis of prison conditions. In many instances, this bill would keep women prisoners who are sexually abused in the inhumane prison condition or keep mentally ill patients who are physically abused in an inhumane prison situation. It also means that the court would be prohibited from remedying Constitutional violations in prisons, including prisons so overcrowded that they violate the Eighth Amendment ban on "cruel and unusual punishment."

Another flawed aspect of this bill is the provision which terminates all ongoing consent decrees in prison condition cases, even those which do not involve prisoner release orders. A consent decree is a voluntary contract between two parties to end the active phase of litigation. This bill does not close the case—it simply prevents the states from negotiating a resolution of the case. In many of these cases, however, the state or local government wants to remain under the consent decree rather than expend resources litigating over conditions that are clearly unconstitutional. This bill forces states to litigate cases they don't want to litigate, and is an incredible breach of states' rights.

One of the decrees that would be terminated under this bill is one in my home state of Michigan. A consent decree was entered in Michigan to protect mentally ill prisoners who were routinely confined in isolation without mental health care. Several inmates committed suicide and engaged in self-mutilation, including two prisoners who cut off their penises. This legislation would end the Michigan decree, and force the state to enter into costly litigation in order to address a problem that has been solved by the consent decree.

Congress has no business dictating to states how they should resolve litigation involving state institutions. If a state has decided that a consent decree best meets the state's needs, Congress should stay out of it.

Mr. Speaker, this bill overreaches the bounds of the Constitution and violates the basic tenets of states' rights. It also makes it difficult for the court to remedy inhumane prison conditions, and I urge my colleagues to vote to defeat this misguided provision.

A BILL TO ELIMINATE AN
UNWARRANTED TAX BENEFIT

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, today, in coordination with the Treasury Department, I am introducing H.R. 3947, a bill to eliminate an unwarranted tax benefit which involves the liquidation of a Regulated Investment Company ("RIC") or Real Estate Investment Trust ("REIT"), where at least 80 percent of the liquidating RIC or REIT is owned by a single corporation. Identical legislation is being introduced in the Senate by Senator ROTH and Senator MOYNIHAN.

The RIC and REIT rules allow individual shareholders to invest in stock and securities (in the case of RICs) and real estate assets (in the case of REITs) with a single level of tax. The single level of tax is achieved by allowing RICs and REITs to deduct the dividends they pay to their shareholders.

Some corporations, however, have attempted to use the "dividends paid deduction" in combination with a separate rule that allows a corporate parent to receive property from an 80 percent subsidiary without tax when the subsidiary is liquidating. Taxpayers argue that the combination of these two rules permits income deducted by the RIC or REIT and paid

to the parent corporation to be entirely tax-free during the period of liquidation of the RIC or REIT (which can extend over a period of years). The legislation is intended to eliminate this abusive application of these rules by requiring that amounts which are deductible dividends to the RIC or REIT are consistently treated as dividends by the corporate parent.

RICs and REITs are important investment vehicles, particularly for small investors. The RIC and REIT rules are designed to encourage investors to pool their resources and achieve the type of investment opportunities, subject to a single level of tax, that would otherwise be available only to a larger investor. This legislation will not affect the intended beneficiaries of the RIC and REIT rules.

The legislation applies to distributions on or after today. A technical explanation of the legislation is provided below.

The bill provides that any amount which a liquidating RIC or REIT may take as a deduction for dividends paid with respect to an otherwise tax-free distribution to an 80-percent corporate owner is includible in the income of the recipient corporation. The includible amount is treated as a dividend received from the RIC or REIT. The liquidating corporation may designate the amount treated as a dividend as a capital gain dividend or, in the case of a RIC, an exempt interest dividend or a dividend eligible for the 70-percent dividends received deduction, to the extent provided by the RIC or REIT provisions of the Code.

The bill does not otherwise change the tax treatment of the distribution under sections 332 or 337. Thus, for example, the liquidating corporation will not recognize gain (if any) on the liquidating distribution and the recipient corporation will hold the assets at a carryover basis.

The bill is effective for distributions on or after May 22, 1998, regardless of when the plan of liquidation was adopted.

No inference is intended regarding the treatment of such transactions under present law.

TRIBUTE TO MIDWOOD HIGH
SCHOOL AT BROOKLYN COLLEGE

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the students, parents, and faculty of Midwood High School at Brooklyn College. On May 22, 1998, the United States Department of Education selected the school as one of 166 winners of the Blue Ribbon Award. These outstanding individuals have not been celebrated as sports heroes and entertainment celebrities; but a tradition of academic excellence has been established at Midwood High School. These students, parents and educators have tirelessly dedicated themselves to achieving academic excellence that is necessary to prepare our young people for the challenges of the next century.

Midwood High School at Brooklyn College, a secondary school of 4,000 students in Brooklyn, New York, is located in a middle class, urban environment. It is a model school

of academic excellence within an integrated instructional setting. The student population consists of 43% African American students, 10% Latino students, 17% Asian students, and 30% students of other nationalities. Students wishing to attend Midwood High School may apply to one of three programs: the Medical Science Institute, the Humanities Program, and the Collegiate Program.

Mr. Speaker, I feel some degree of personal pride in this achievement. For the last five years I have been a guest of the annual Midwood Student Congress. At their Congress students debate issues and take votes. A bill to greatly increase taxes on tobacco won a narrow victory this year. This activity is just one more example of the comprehensive excellence of the program at Midwood.

During the 1986-87 school year, Midwood High School was named a School of Excellence by the United States Department of Education. In 1994, the school was also selected by Redbook Magazine as one of America's fifty outstanding high schools. Of the 1997 graduating class:

Ninety-eight percent of the students went to college.

Over seventy percent of the students earned Regents endorsed diplomas.

The school's SAT mean scores were significantly above the national mean.

The school was rated as one of the top fifty high schools in America by the College Board Advanced Placement Program.

Students were awarded \$28 million in college scholarships.

For the fourth year in a row, Midwood ranked among the ten top schools in the nation in the Westinghouse Research Competition.

Sixty-four students were ranked Advanced Placement scholars by the College Board.

Two Midwood seniors were selected as National Merit finalists.

Ten Midwood students received commendation status in the 1997 Achievement Program.

The National Council of Teachers of English presented a writing achievement award to a Midwood senior—the tenth year in a row that this prestigious award was presented to Midwood High School.

In the New York Academy of Science 1997 Science and Technology Expo, eight Midwood students received awards.

Ten students received awards in a science competition sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation.

University students at Midwood High School are enriched in various ways by the academic and physical resources of Brooklyn College:

They are encouraged to enroll in courses at the college campus, if qualified.

They have the opportunity to use the college library.

They participate in appropriate college cultural and career programs.

They conduct research under the tutelage of college professors.

They take Midwood High School laboratory classes on the college campus.

They hear distinguished scholars from the college who visit Midwood as guest lecturers.

We must create an atmosphere where our students are inspired and given incentives to

strive for excellence. I salute Midwood High School for their outstanding academic performance. Each student, teacher and parent is part of a process of creating an environment in America where education is exalted, where academics and intellectual activities are raised to a new level.

Midwood High School students are provided with a great Opportunity-To-Learn and they use it well. We salute Principal Lewis Frohlich and all of the teachers and students of Midwood High School.

IN HONOR OF WARWICK H. JENKINS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Warwick H. Jenkins of Waxahachie, Texas, in celebration of his 50th anniversary as a licensed and practicing attorney.

Mr. Jenkins grew up in Waco, Texas, and attended college at Baylor University. When America entered World War II, he enlisted in the United States Army, left Baylor, and served his country in the European theater. Mr. Jenkins participated in the landing at Normandy, the Battle of the Bulge, and the crossing of the Rhine. He returned to Baylor after the war, and attended law school there on the G.I. Bill. Mr. Jenkins graduated from law school in 1948, and moved 64 miles north of Waco to Waxahachie in order to begin his practice. Mr. Jenkins is the founder and president of Jenkins & Jenkins, P.C.

Mr. Jenkins has also found time in his busy work schedule to become an active member of his community. He teaches Sunday school at the First Baptist Church, served as City Attorney for Waxahachie, and is a past president of the Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club. He has also been active on all political levels, having served as Democratic County Chair and as a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Mr. Jenkins is the father of four children, Jim, John, Laura, and Clay, and eight grandchildren.

My fellow colleagues, please join me and his family in recognizing Mr. Warwick H. Jenkins, an outstanding attorney and active member of his community.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, TOLEDO, OH

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the many contributions that Emmanuel Baptist Church has made to my district during the past 100 years of existence. Founded as the Oakwood Baptist Church in 1898 and merged with Heston Street Baptist Church in 1911, the congregation moved to its

current location, on Laskey Road, in 1961. The Church established a school in 1967 and grew, grade by grade, until a new high school building was built in 1978. This school can now be proud of an enrollment over 400.

The Church ministers to community members of all ages; from a weekly club, AWANA, for preschool through sixth grade, to a part-time visitation pastor, Rev. Charles Vermilyea, who calls on those hospitalized or with special needs. Other ministries include Ladies Alone for widows, Shepherds Ministry for those mentally handicapped, and Campus Bible Fellowship for students at the University of Toledo. Their charity does not stop there, as 20% of the weekly offerings go to missionary endeavors.

The activities of the Church also extend far beyond the boundaries of my district. In fact, this Anniversary celebration began with plans to build a new auditorium for a mission church in Crato, Brazil. Dozens of parishioners traveled to Brazil to assist in the building of the auditorium.

The Emmanuel Baptist Church has been a meaningful part of our community for over 100 years, and we hope for just as many years to come. Let us offer prayer and honor to the members of Emmanuel Baptist Church just as they have offered prayer and honor to the members of our community for a century.

TRIBUTE TO MELVIN JACOBSON

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take a moment to reflect on the meaning of volunteerism and community service as personified by an individual in my congressional district.

We've all met such people in our personal and professional lives, people who have made the act of giving of themselves almost second nature. We soon recognize them in our communities, even if we may not always know them personally, because we see them on one day cooking pancakes at a benefit breakfast, and perhaps on the next evening we may see them serving as an auxiliary traffic police officer at an event like a parade.

Gogebic County in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is blessed with such a volunteer and community servant. Mr. V. Melvin Jacobson for half a century has dedicated himself to the 4-H program and the youth of the county. It was in fact 1948 when Melvin became president of the Gogebic County 4-H Council. From this leadership position, he would help the local 4-H launch a variety of valuable programs.

First, he played a major role in the establishment of the Gogebic Extension Camp at Little Girl's Point, which opened in 1950. He served as a leader in the establishment and operation of the 4-H Ski Hill on the George Mussatti farm in Bessemer. The ski hill opened in 1951 and was open every weekend through the early 1980's.

Melvin helped promote and organize many "Annual 4-H Winter Sports Days," and in his

18 years on the Gogebic County Fair Board he actively promoted many county fair activities, including coordinating the 4-H Parade.

Maybe most importantly in his 4-H work, Melvin has served as a positive and encouraging friend to the children involved with the Gogebic County 4-H program. I have it on good faith from a member of my own staff, a 4-Her from northern Michigan, that "Melly," as he was known, never failed to offer a warm, welcoming smile, a constant and an eagerly expected treat for those youth attending 4-H Camp or exhibiting their projects at the Gogebic County Fair.

Mr. Speaker, we know the face of this giving volunteer was bound to show up in other venues, as is the case with true volunteers, so it should be no surprise to learn Melvin also served as a Gogebic County Commissioner for 22 years. For the same amount of time he served on the Western U.P. Planning and Development Regional Commission and with the Gogebic-Ontonagon Community Action Agency.

Melvin was a member of the Gogebic County Airport Board for six years, a member of the UPCAP Executive Committee for 11 years, and he served on the Western U.P. District Health Board for 18 years. He was a liaison to the Michigan Townships Association for eight years. Melvin was active in dairy farm professional associations, and in other professionally-related efforts he was a part of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for 30 years.

Repeated terms on the local Lutheran Church board and service as a Little League Counselor round out the valuable contributions made to the area families and the community.

It's no wonder that Mr. Jacobson was nominated for Governor George Romney Lifetime Achievement Community Service Award. Michigan's former governor served as an inspiration for volunteerism in the state before he became a national inspiration for last year's gathering in Philadelphia.

On May 30, 1998, V. Melvin Jacobson will be honored by friends and family at a 4-H Appreciation Banquet. I ask all my colleagues to join me in celebrating this lifetime of service to all the people of the western Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and to offer thanks on behalf of all those, children and adults, whose lives were enriched by this service.

MY VOICE IN OUR DEMOCRACY

HON. JOHN E. SUNUNU

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Ashley Allyn, 16, of New Durham, New Hampshire. As a national winner of 1997-98 Veterans of Foreign Wars and Ladies Auxiliary "Voice of Democracy" broadcast script writing contest, Ashley concisely captures the importance of America's most basic freedoms in her well-written entry.

I hereby submit Ashley's work for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and congratulate her for her thoughtful piece entitled "My Voice in our Democracy." Her words

serve as a thoughtful reminder to all Americans that in a Democracy each voice does matter

[1997-1998 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Competition]

MY VOICE IN OUR DEMOCRACY

(By Ashley Allyn)

"The doctor will see you now." That's something you might expect to hear if you've lost your voice. That is "voice"—defined in the dictionary as "sound made through the mouth, especially by human beings, as in talking, singing, etc."

But there is another sort of voice we need to be concerned about. Consulting the dictionary again, we find quite "the right to express one's wish, choice, opinion, or to make it prevail; as in, having a 'voice' in our government." We have all seen enough newspaper and television accounts of the tragic consequences in countries where the people have lost their voice.

My voice in our democracy started before I could even actually speak. Ours is a country with civil rights for all—no matter how young. I was protected by laws from the very beginning of my life. As I grew older, I was able to function within our democracy on a smaller scale—within my family, my peer group, and my school.

When I turn 18, my voice will grow louder, because I will be able to vote. But what about now? Under our Constitution, my rights as a citizen are protected. One of the most satisfying things about living in a democracy is knowing that I do have a voice. I have the right to free speech, the right to publish my feelings, the right to write my Congressmen, and the right to organize a group. Even children in elementary school have made their voices heard by launching a campaign addressing a concern. Anyone can make their voice heard by the leaders of this country—they must have to speak up. I can do it, too. With supporters behind any cause I choose, my voice will be heard in Washington.

Ha, you think. Congressmen don't listen. They're corrupt, they're not even real to me. Think again. Given an unusual chance most people could only dream about, I was able to meet our nation's senators, to work with them face to face, and get to know their personal quirks and mannerisms. I realized that they are just people like you and me. They're everyday people—but they're people who had the drive, the initiative, and the concern for their country to try to fix its problems. After that opportunity, I saw how important and valuable anyone's voice is and I realized that I wanted my voice to be heard.

Oh, I won't necessarily change the world at this stage of the game, but the knowledge that, in the very near future, that could be a real possibility is something that will direct my educational goals and my extracurricular activities.

As a high school student, there are many opportunities for me to voice my opinion. I can debate issues in class, I can attend government related activities such as Model Congress and Youth in Government, and I can campaign for political candidates. By showing my support for a candidate, whether it be at the town or national level, I am telling my neighbors, my community, and my country that I care about what laws are passed and which programs are funded. I can petition my school board if I feel a change needs to be made in my school. I can write my state senator about a problem that I feel needs to be addressed in my state. There are

countless ways a teenager can tell the rest of the world that they notice, observe, and strive to change their own little corner. And as my corner grows, so do the changes I can make. And as my voice grows, so do the others behind it.

My voice will continue to be heard, at different levels, as my school years and community involvement continues. But in a democracy, it is reassuring to know that it will never be alone. Others may be making different points, and even opposing points, but they will all be heard. And that, of course, is our fundamental strength—that here in America we will always have a chorus of voices.

TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW KENNEDY

HON. JOHN E. PETERSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the accomplishments of Matthew Kennedy who won a scholarship in the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary Voice of Democracy broadcast script writing contest. Matthew is the son of Glenn and Shirley Kennedy who are serving as missionaries in Taichung, Taiwan and was sponsored by VFW Post 727. As the Pacific Areas winner, he is the recipient of a \$1,500 Silver Spring Memorial Post 2562 Scholarship Award. Competing with over 93,000 students, sixteen year old Matthew won one of the 54 national scholarships with his speech "My Voice in Our Democracy." I would like to insert his speech into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

My voice in our democracy is as powerful as a sweeping tide, as far-reaching as thought, and as valuable as the wisdom of Solomon. Its power is recognized and protected by our Constitution, its potent influence is proven by our nation's history and by current events; its value makes it my duty to steward it carefully.

Did the Founding Fathers believe the voice of a single citizen holds power? Absolutely. They established the freedoms of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition. They wove into our democracy the great principles of popular sovereignty, limited government, representative government, and majority rule balanced by minority rights. They enshrined the fundamental worth of each individual's voice and the equality of all voices. To the minds of the Founding Fathers, even these freedoms and rights were not enough; they established the Ninth Amendment which recognized other unenumerated rights of the people. Is my voice really so powerful as to be precious? The Framers of our nation apparently thought so; they protected it as the essential flame of democracy.

Try telling Robert E. Joiner one vote cannot make a difference. Less than twenty years ago he ran for the office of Southern District Highway Commissioner in Mississippi and won—by less than one tenth-sandth percent of the votes. Had his opponent garnered just six more votes, Joiner would have lost the election.

Just last April, Eugene Shoemaker won the seat of Orfordville, Illinois, village trustee by drawing from a hat. He and his opponent each earned one hundred popular votes. Had just one more villager voted, the election would have been decided by the people.

As it was, the outcome was left completely to the fingers of chance.

The vote of each American counts toward the election of local, state, and national leaders. Its effectiveness is directly proportionate to the frequency of its use. My voice, and the voice of every American, does not, however, die in the ballot box.

Boycotts, like those instigated by the legendary Rosa Parks bus incident in Montgomery, Alabama, and citizens organizations, like those founded by the consumer advocate Ralph Nader, wield profound influence.

Demonstrations spotlight the views in the sight of the public. On generating social reform, President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed this, "In order to clean house the one thing we need is a good broom. Initiatives and referendums are good brooms."

My voice, and the voice of every American, is carried on the wings of peaceable assembly and petition; it influences those around me and even trumpets itself through my everyday actions.

The worth of my voice, because of its power and effectiveness, is incalculable. To not exercise it is a foolish waste. Because our democracy provides many practical vehicles for my voice, and because our country's future truly depends on it, it is my duty to articulate it. Otherwise, I scorn the pragmatic provisions of our democracy; I become a parasite living off the nation's privileges without positive contribution to the nation; I toss aside my right to cry for change in society. Or as Edmund Burke put it, "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing." But when I vote, petition, write, speak, or act for the benefit of the nation I am, to the utmost, fulfilling my patriotic duty.

To the cynic, my voice may be merely the frail peeping of one person among two-hundred-sixty million, but to Robert E. Joiner, Eugene Shoemaker, Rosa Parks, Ralph Nader, and to me it is the soaring shout of freedom. My voice is the very essence of our democracy. Multiplied several million times, my voice is the throbbing heart of America.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES ACADEMY IN MIAMI, FL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding group of girls from Our Lady of Lourdes Academy who won second place at this year's national We the People competition.

These dedicated, remarkable girls spent countless of hours studying diligently to win the local and state tournament. Proudly representing the state of Florida this year in our national competition, these devoted 17 girls made evident their pride in our country's heritage and demonstrated their vast knowledge of U.S. history and of current events.

Great statesman Edward Everett mentioned that "Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army." Mr. Speaker, education is indeed, a safeguard of liberty. Through education we are made free. These 17 girls have embodied the definition of liberty as they have edified on what our wondrous democratic na-

tion has to offer. These students have learned to cherish the rights found in our constitution—the rights our founding fathers died for and for this I commend them today.

For winning second place this year, for the long nights and weekends spent in intense study and for the honor which they so greatly deserve, I ask my Congressional colleagues to join me today in congratulating the teacher Rosalee Heffernan and these high caliber students: Nina Bassil, Claudia Capriles, Alejandra Chamorro, Ana Del Cerro, Claudia Ferrer, Jennifer Garcia, Mariah Gidel, Miriann Guazzini, Annie Heffernan, Lauren Knickerbocker, Genevieve Koch, Monica Leal, Sabrina Munnings, Maria Ortega, Kristina Perez, Talia Romero, and Melissa Zurini.

A HISTORIC VOTE FOR PEACE

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, today the people throughout Ireland will make a historic vote for peace and progress. I would like to commend all of the leaders who have worked assiduously to reach this agreement to establish a political framework to reunite the people of Ireland.

For lasting peace to take hold in Northern Ireland, economic stability and growth must be achieved. The Republic of Ireland is often referred to as the "Celtic Tiger" because of the strides that its citizens have made in building their economy and in attracting foreign investment capital. The same pattern of growth and development as occurred in the Republic now needs to take hold in the North of Ireland.

Secretary of Commerce Richard Daley will lead a trade mission this June to promote economic development and private investment by U.S. firms. I support this initiative because long term stability is directly linked to economic prosperity. History has shown that the key to resolving longstanding tension is through economic expansion.

Mr. Speaker, today the people of Ireland are making a choice on whether they wish to move forward or return to the violence and the bloodshed of the past. This vote is an important step in the journey toward peace and trust. I commend the U.S. and foreign leaders who will make peace a reality by their work to encourage investment and growth in Northern Ireland.

JENNIFER'S LAW ACT OF 1997

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the brave efforts and profound hope of my constituents JoAnn and Carl Rock in the search of their missing son, Robert, and to urge support for the Jennifer's Law Act of 1997. H.R. 2850, which was introduced by my distinguished colleagues, Congressman JAY

JOHNSON, Congressman NICK LAMPSON, and myself.

I urge my colleagues to help all parents who may be seeking to locate a missing daughter or son. Jennifer's Law is necessary to bring relief to families that face endless nights of not knowing where a loved one may be and what has happened to them. This legislation is a simple way of closing a terrible loophole with painful and needless consequences.

Mr. Speaker, Jennifer's Law will bring peace and relief to thousands of American families whose sons and daughters have disappeared and remain missing. Each year, thousands of unidentified bodies are buried in the United States. While law enforcement officials are required to report unidentified bodies, they are not required to use the already established national repository for information that may have criminal investigation importance, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) of the Federal Bureau of Investigations.

In New York City alone, Mr. Speaker, over 4,000 unidentified persons are buried each year in mass graves in Potter's Field without NCIC references. The circumstances of this oversight are stark and real; thousands of unidentified bodies may be identified and long-awaited closure brought to their families across the United States through the usage of the NCIC.

Many of these unidentified persons who are found dead or murdered were only children when they disappeared from their families. Those children may be alive or dead anywhere in this country. Federal legislation must be enacted swiftly in order to address the nature of this terrible situation.

Mr. Speaker, in my home state of California, for instance, law enforcement officials are required to report unidentified bodies to the NCIC, but that is not enough for parents like Carl and JoAnn Rock because their son could be alive or dead in another state, even as far away as New York City's Potter's Field. Their tragic story demonstrates the need for comprehensive action, not a piece-meal solution.

Last fall, JoAnn Rock and other families who have also lost their children came to ask the help of their Representatives as part of a group called Finding Our Children Under Stress (FOCUS). Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that they made their trip in vain.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support Jennifer's Law. It costs nothing but it gives in return the priceless gift of human compassion. This bill is a clear, obvious way to remedy a confusing and terrifying situation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues the experience of the Rock family in their own words. It is my hope that this story will inspire each of you to act upon their behalf and the behalf of thousands of families still searching for their missing loved ones.

I cannot begin to put into words my feelings, profound sadness and sense of loss as a result of the disappearance of our son, Robert. Bob was our son, our daughter Kristin's brother, a grandson, nephew, cousin and friend. All the people who know and love Rob have had their lives changed forever. Almost three years have passed with not a single piece of information about Rob's whereabouts. As a Magna Cum Laude graduate of NYU he had wonderful plans and a promising future. Stricken with schizophrenia in 1995,

his life literally fell apart. A bout of hospitalizations, medications and depression left him and his family confused and anguished.

On May 3, 1995 Rob left his home to get lunch downtown. He has never been seen or heard from since. We live in a suspended state, fearing the worst, dealing with false leads and dashed hopes, facing each day asking "where is our son?"

When we reported to the Millbrae Police Department that Rob was missing, they were wonderful. Without hesitation they entered him into the NCIC (National Crime Information Center) system. Chief Parker has seen that the investigation goes on with special thanks to Officers Michael Grogan and Robb Lowe. "3 Children" of San Bruno, CA and Child Quest Int'l of San Jose were two agencies that reached out to help with a missing adult. There is no doubt that because of Rob's disappearance our level of awareness of the horrifying number of children and adults who are missing each year has changed dramatically. A child is reported missing every 40 seconds in this country. We don't even have statistics on missing adults.

Rob was 26 and an at-risk adult because of being afflicted with schizophrenia. He is so bright and talented but this disease has robbed him of his ability to deal rationally with the world. He feels himself to be responsible for every "evil" thing that happens on earth. Can you imagine having to face each day knowing you caused the Oklahoma bombing, the earthquake in Osaka, the war in Bosnia.

In his delusional state, Rob thinks his family is dead. We are very much alive and want to find our son. We found support and assistance immediately from other families of missing loved ones, and endless support from caring friends. Wanting to reach out to others I became involved as a founding member of a group called F.O.C.U.S. (Finding Our Children Under Stress). One of the first activities of our group came about when a horrifying bit of information surfaced related to one's search for a loved one. In this country we have a central repository of information available to law enforcement for listing missing and unidentified persons, the NCIC. Law enforcement must immediately list a missing child under the age of 18 into this system. Our population can easily move from state to state so this is so logical. However, states are not required to list adults nor are they required to report unidentified persons (alive or deceased) found in their jurisdiction, into this system. If our son died without any identification on him, has he been buried in a Potter's Field somewhere in this country, his identity forever lost? Mourning may never end, investigations may continue to go on, families grieve over cases that could be solved. As a result, under the encouragement of Congressman Lanto's office we have proposed federal legislation to rectify this, Jennifer's Law, HR 2850. In content simply—require states to report unidentified persons found in their jurisdiction into the NCIC in a prompt manner. Jennifer's Law would not only ease the suffering of families wanting to hear about missing loved ones, but could help solve other crimes as well. HR 2850 will ensure that no child or adult is buried as Jane or John Doe. It will assure that they keep their identities even into their deaths.

MANDATES INFORMATION ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3534) to improve congressional deliberation on proposed Federal private sector mandates, and for other purposes.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose H.R. 3534, the Mandates Information Act of 1998. This misguided legislation would create a road block for many environmental, worker health and safety, and consumer-protection legislation the House may consider in the future.

H.R. 3534 allows a point of order against any bill or amendment if its direct costs to the private sector—either by way of regulatory costs or taxes—exceed \$100 million.

The current unfunded mandates law—which I support and voted for in 1995—establishes a point of order against any bill that imposes net costs of more than \$50 million to state or local governments. This law is designed to prevent Washington from passing on the cost of new laws and regulations to the states and local governments.

The Mandates Information Act, however, is more broad and would restrict more legislation. Under this bill, for example, any legislation that increases taxes on gasoline, airports or tobacco—which would be used for highway funding, airport construction, or reducing teen smoking—would be subject to a point of order. This bill would jeopardize the hard-fought BESTEA highway program, which includes \$356 million more for my home state, and could stop the tobacco bill, which is being crafted with the intention of curbing teen smoking, from being considered when it reaches the floor.

Another problem with this legislation is that the implementation of the point of order provision is uneven and arbitrary. For example, if Congress decides to increase the tax on tobacco products in order to create new programs and incentives to stop children from smoking, the bill would be subject to a point of order. But, if Congress passes a tobacco tax, and decides to use the increased revenues to pay for a tax break for special interests, there would be no point of order. In both of these examples a mandate was imposed on the private sector, but in only one case is the point of order imposed.

I also find this bill unnecessary. The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act already requires the Congressional Budget Office to report the private sector costs of legislation to Congress. Additionally, an executive order exists which requires federal agencies to consider private sector costs when drafting and implementing regulations. Congress and the Administration is already addressing the need to consider mandates on the private sector.

Mr. Speaker, I support the objective of this legislation, which is to assure that Congress fully considers the mandates imposed on the

private sector, but I disagree with the method this bill takes to achieve that goal. That bill creates an unnecessary obstacle for considering legislation and is implemented in an arbitrary way. I hope we can continue to work to assure that the cost of legislation on the private sector is considered, but urge my colleagues to reject this misguided bill.

TRIBUTE TO VICE ADMIRAL GEORGE R. STERNER

HON. NORMAN SISISKY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. SISISKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Vice Admiral George R. Sterner, United States Navy, as he retires upon completing 36 years of faithful service to our Nation.

During his distinguished career, Vice Admiral Sterner played a significant role in reshaping the way America develops, acquires, modernizes and maintains its ships, ordnance and systems so that our Sailors and Marines at the tip of the spear have the best in the world at an affordable price.

Vice Admiral Sterner's career began in 1962 upon his commissioning as an Ensign in the United States Navy. During the years that followed, he served aboard four submarines, U.S.S. *Tullibee* (SSN 597), U.S.S. *Kamehamena* (SSBN 642), U.S.S. *Archerfish* (SSN 678), and U.S.S. *Henry L. Stimson* (SSBN 655), and commanded two others, the attack submarine U.S.S. *Sturgeon* (SSN 637) and the ballistic missile submarine U.S.S. *Florida* (SSBN 728).

Among his shore assignments was duty on the staff of the Commander in Chief, United States Atlantic Fleet; as branch head for submarine tactical weapons on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations; Program Manager for Mark 48 Advance Capability Torpedo; and Program Executive Officer for Submarine Combat and Weapons Systems. He also served at Naval Sea Systems Command, first as Assistant Deputy Commander for Combat Systems Engineering and Technology and then as Vice Commander.

On April 25, 1994, Vice Admiral Sterner took charge of Naval Sea Systems Command, the largest of five Navy Systems Commands.

As Commander of Naval Sea Systems Command, his remarkable leadership re-focused and re-energized the organization, which, due to downsizing and restructuring, was experiencing a transformation of a magnitude and impact that had not been experienced since World War II. Carefully executing a budget of about \$14 billion annually and managing more than 180 acquisition programs, he has been an outstanding steward of taxpayer dollars, yet has also ensured we have the technically-superb, world-class ships, ordnance and systems needed to protect our national interests.

As testament to his dynamic leadership, the National Performance Review chose to honor him and his command with 27 Hammer Awards for contributions to create a government that works better and costs less.

Closer to home, Vice Admiral Sterner has been a good friend to the men and women of Virginia who make their livelihood at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard. Thanks in part to his insightful planning, the Shipyard will retain its important military-industrial capabilities and continue to provide jobs for decades to come.

Vice Admiral George Sterner's innovation and vision positioned Naval Sea Systems Command for the 21st century and beyond. He is an individual of uncommon character, and his superb leadership and service will be sincerely missed. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be able to recognize him today and thank him for his honorable service in the United States Navy, and wish him "fair winds and following seas" as he brings to a close his distinguished career.

IN HONOR OF THE PENNSYLVANIA
FREE ENTERPRISE WEEK

HON. JOHN E. PETERSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the citizens of Pennsylvania to pay special tribute to the Foundation for Free Enterprise Education which this year is celebrating the 20th Anniversary of Pennsylvania Free Enterprise Week.

Pennsylvania Free Enterprise Week is a seven-day economic education program providing Pennsylvania high school students and teachers at all levels, a practical, in-depth course on the American system of private enterprise and the operations of a free market. Over 1,100 students and teachers will join together with more than 200 Pennsylvania businessmen and businesswomen in order to experience and explore the challenge of healthy competition through a business management simulation, to hear top leaders in Pennsylvania business and government speak on the issues facing American business and industry, and, to participate in a series of specially formulated projects designed to acquaint them with the inner workings of a modern-day business.

Pennsylvania Free Enterprise Week is celebrating its more than 12,000 graduates representing more than 900 high schools in every county of this Commonwealth who have returned to their schools and communities with a vastly improved understanding of the world of business.

Pennsylvania Free Enterprise Week is now recognized as the largest, most successful economic education program of its kind in the world. Pennsylvania Free Enterprise Week has now attained both national and international acclaim by its receipt of the 1987 National Award for Excellence in Economic Education from the Freedom's Foundation in Valley Forge, by being instrumental in starting similar programs in twenty-seven other states as well as in the country of New Zealand, by hosting students from the countries of Puerto Rico, Mexico and Russia and by serving as hosts in 1994 to a contingent of business people from Australia, seeking to pattern a program after Pennsylvania's.

I applaud Pennsylvania Free Enterprise Week which continues to fulfill its mission of providing the highest quality economic education to the youth and educators of Pennsylvania, thereby insuring a brighter future for the Commonwealth.

TRIBUTE TO THE HON. S. SUE
SHEAR

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Honorable S. Sue Shear, a Representative from the 83rd Legislative District. She is currently serving her 13th term in the Missouri House of Representatives. Her district takes in all or part of six communities: Clayton, Ladue, Olivette, Creve Coeur, Overland and University City.

Representative Shear has spent the last 26 years fighting for the rights of women, bettering conditions for Missouri's children, older adults, the disabled, health care in general and working to improve the conditions in Missouri's prisons. She sponsored numerous measures reflecting her commitment to the environment, working people, and consumers. She was the original author of the award winning "Parents as Teachers" program, first established in Missouri and now a national model. One of the battles not won was for the Equal Rights Amendment of which she was the original sponsor and for which she became the symbol for women across the state. Susie has also become an icon; treated with respect and affection by fellow legislators, especially women colleagues who have dubbed her "the mother of us all." The Missouri house honored her at the close of its current session with a renewed commitment to women's equality in her honor.

Susie was born March 17, 1918. Now the senior woman in the House of Representatives, Susie recently celebrated her 80th birthday. She married the late Harry D. Shear and they had three children: M. Katherine, a psychiatrist; Kenneth R., a lawyer; and Kerry R., an art historian. Ken wrote a letter to her on her 75th birthday in which he said: "Going to Jeff City with you last month brought home to me just what an accomplishment you have made, without a college degree, without a law degree, to have forged yourself a role as one of the leaders of state government. The way I see it, you created a situation in which you had the role of being a leading spokeswoman for feminist and liberal causes, before you quite knew how to fill the role. And then you grew into it. A neat trick."

Perhaps Susie's greatest legacy is her clear commitment to stand firm in her beliefs. For this and many of her attributes, Women in Public Life at the University of Missouri-St. Louis will aptly bear her name. She has inspired, nurtured, and taught many women the skills they need to make their way in the world.

I am very fortunate to have served with her for 18 years in the Missouri General Assembly. I unabashedly called her "Mom." She was

the mother I needed as I made my way as a young woman through the trials and tribulations of public service. In her Darwinian function, she gave birth to me in the political arena, set standards she expected me to meet, and shoved me out of the nest to become a member of Congress.

Susie is retiring this year after serving 26 years in the Missouri House. Her children and grandchildren are to be commended for their generosity in sharing her with the broader community, our state and nation. The world is a better place for her life of public service. Thank you, Mom, for teaching me the joy of giving back to society.

TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION
MONTH

HON. DONNA M. CHRISTIAN-GREEN

OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues to take advantage of the fact that this is Teen Pregnancy Prevention Month to speak about this important and far reaching problem in my community and many others across this nation, and to thank my colleagues Ms. CLAYTON and Mrs. MORELLA for their leadership in calling this evening's special order.

According to statistical data provided by the Virgin Islands Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics and other sources, the incidence of sexual activity among the adolescent and young adult populations in the Territory is very high. Within a five year period from 1992-1996 there were 11,810 live births recorded in the Virgin Islands. Of those births, 25.7% were born to white non-Hispanic mothers ages 13-24 years of age; 44.3% to black, non-Hispanic mothers and 50.3% to Hispanic mothers in the same age group.

Additionally, information provided by the national campaign to prevent teen pregnancy showed that birth rates for Virgin Islands teenagers ages 15-19 in 1995, though down from 1991 figures of 77.9%, were still at a very high 63%. But there is another distressing message underlying these statistics which cannot be overlooked; that is that our teens are having unprotected sex.

As these numbers indicate the incidence of teenage pregnancy is declining, albeit slowly, and my community, as well as all other communities need to view this issue not only as a problem of young people having children before they are mature enough to accept and carry out the responsibilities of parenting, but as but a symptom of larger, much deeper issues of the poor and unhealthy socio-economic environment which creates and fosters this and other problems in minority youth.

The best teen pregnancy prevention program would be to pass much of the Democratic agenda. Let's rebuild and construct new schools, hire and train more teachers, and improve our public educational system.

Let's create more opportunities for a college education, jobs, business and home ownership. Let's fully fund our health care proposals.

I have developed and worked in programs and clinics which serve pregnant teens.

Too often we miss the opportunity to prevent second pregnancies, but a comprehensive program, which provides all of the supportive services, and which includes counseling, esteem building, and coordination with the schools the young parents attend is very effective.

We also have to effectively and firmly deal with the older men who prey on our young women and are most often the fathers of the children they bear.

Most of all, parents cannot abandon their children once they have made this first mistake. That has proven to be the most important factor in how well we prevent the next pregnancy and whether the young woman returns to school and continues to pursue an education and career.

But it is the best interests of all—mother, child and community—that we help our children to delay pregnancy and the duties of parenthood, so that they themselves can continue to grow and develop and deal effectively with the many difficult issues of adolescence. This is necessary to provide healthy and productive adults. Furthermore, the children of adolescents are generally being raised by persons who are children themselves, without the benefit of the extended families of years past. They just don't have the parenting skills or the tolerance with maturity, and the children they raise demonstrate these deficiencies.

Therefore, what we need to do is to fix our neighborhoods, provide a good public educational system, to make sure that there are comprehensive health facilities which are accessible to the entire family, and to open up opportunities for self-fulfillment other than parenthood. For many of our youngsters, there is nothing else, and that is our fault, not theirs.

PROBLEMS WITH THE FREEDOM FROM GOVERNMENT COMPETITION ACT

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 716. Simply put, this legislation states the Government's role and service function is for sale. The current draft, which was the subject of a joint House-Senate hearing on May 24, would replace the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-76 Cost Comparison study. This detailed review process is the current system for competing and comparing commercial services between federal employees and contractor employees. The revised H.R. 716 turns out less objective and more ideological. Furthermore, this new policy provides a bias toward contracting out and would place the Government's role and service function up for bid over a 5 year period.

Currently, the federal government contracts out \$110 billion annually. Under the policy of H.R. 716, the absence of sound Cost Comparison studies would allow private contractors to receive work without competing against federal workers. This simply results in a loss of federal employee jobs and questionable cost

savings for taxpayers. What kind of message does Congress relay to a hard working federal workforce in our Districts and across the nation after their outstanding participation in the Vice President's reinventing government program? We should provide adequate resources and tools necessary to our valued federal employees.

H.R. 716 has three flaws:

(1) This legislation would replace the OMB Circular A-76 Cost Comparison study in favor of a pro-contractor system. Currently, federal employees regularly lose the competitions conducted under the OMB Circular A-76. Only a few years ago, federal employees lost approximately 70% of all contracts. Thanks to the continuing efforts of federal employees to reinvent themselves, they now win one-half of the public-private competitions. This dramatic change in fortunes for the contractors has inspired this recent legislative effort to do away with the OMB Circular A-76.

(2) This legislation would make public-private competitions subject to work which is inherently governmental. H.R. 716 would allow contractors to protest agencies' decisions to keep work in-house. In addition, this bill would allow contractors to challenge agency awards in federal claims court. As might be expected, federal employees would be forbidden from both challenging agencies' decisions about what is inherently governmental and would be bullied by the threat of costly and protracted litigation into contracting out as much work as possible. Decisions about awards and what is inherently governmental should continue to be made by department officials who are most familiar with the services actually provided.

(3) This legislation would mandate public-private competitions under a pro-contractor successor to the Cost Comparison study regardless of how well federal employees are actually performing their jobs.

After 12 years of Reagan-Bush political appointees, who largely disdained the public sector and racked up the largest service contracting out bills in the nation's history, it is difficult to argue that the reason more work has not been contracted out is to protect federal employees. Federal employees consistently and efficiently deliver the needs of service department customers at the prices taxpayers can afford. If federal employees are performing satisfactorily, then there is no need to impose public-private competitions.

Finally, the savings generated from this disruptive system of competitions would be short-lived and could very well disappear soon thereafter. Work contracted out is unlikely to ever be brought back in house because of the expense of recapitalizing in house capability and reassembling and retraining the necessary staff.

Moreover, this legislation fails to address several very serious problems:

Arbitrary personnel ceilings are already forcing work to be contracted out. Federal agencies do not have enough employees, so they simply contract out the work without any public-private cost comparisons. The size of the federal workforce has been dramatically reduced. Ironically, the American people have not been told federal employees are being replaced with contractor employees, often at greater expense.

Champions of contracting out say that private sector firms generate savings for taxpayers by devising more efficient ways of delivering services. However, some contracting out is done to devise better ways of delivering services and reducing their incentive to provide substandard wages and benefits. Today, the economy is booming and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects a budget surplus between \$48 and \$68 billion. However, income distribution grows worse and worse. How can the federal government justify replacing workers and middle class Americans with poorly paid, contingent workers?

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 716 is a pro-contractor bill that simply states the Government is for sale. Therefore, I urge my Colleagues to oppose this radical measure.

AIDS AWARENESS DAY IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize June 5th, 1998 as "AIDS Awareness Day" in Santa Barbara County. I particularly want to honor the over three thousand bicycle riders participating in the 1998 "AIDS Ride" from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

This outstanding effort runs directly through my district. In the city of Santa Barbara, the ride attracts thousands of well-wishers, bringing much-needed awareness to this deadly disease. It is the result of thousands of hours of work, and the desire of thousands of individuals to improve treatment and find a cure for AIDS.

It is currently estimated that by the year 2000, 26.6 million people in the world could be living with the AIDS virus. We must do all we possibly can to encourage steps that both educate people about the disease, and help those who have been affected with it. Recognizing June 15th, 1998 as "AIDS Awareness Day" in Santa Barbara County is a way we can help recognize all the brave people involved in this noble effort.

RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON TIBET

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce with Mr. PORTER, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. COX, Mr. SMITH, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KENNEDY (MA), and Ms. PELOSI, a House Concurrent Resolution expressing the sense of the Congress concerning the December 1997 report on Tibet of the International Commission of Jurists and on United States policy on Tibet.

This resolution reflects our serious concern for the plight of the Tibetan people and our

strong support for the Dalai Lama's efforts to enter into serious discussions with the Chinese leadership on the future of Tibet.

The resolution cites a recent and comprehensive report by the International Committee of Jurists entitled "Tibet: Human Rights and the Rule of Law." It is the fourth report on Tibet by this distinguished body since 1959 and their first since 1964. The December 1997 report was inspired by the situation in Tibet that by all credible accounts, including the Department of State, remains unsettled and in many ways has grown more desperate.

I understand that Tibet, and more specifically the dialogue between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese leadership, is to be an important issue during the upcoming visit of President Clinton to Beijing. I hope that progress on Tibet will be made at the summit and this resolution is an effort to encourage that progress. Secretary Albright presented a strong case for progress on the dialogue in the summit preparatory meetings she held in Beijing earlier this month.

This resolution is a sign of support by the Congress for the Administration's efforts to encourage a dialogue between the Dalai Lama and Chinese leaders and a signal to Beijing that a positive response from President Jiang to the Administration's proposal would be welcomed by the Congress. It is appropriate that the Congress which has been in the forefront of support for the Tibetan people should go on the record in support of the Administration's summit agenda in regard to Tibet. Positive action by the Chinese would go far to demonstrate to the Congress that a policy of engagement with China is productive and important.

Finally, I would like to draw the House's attention to the continuing detention of Gendun Choekyi Nyima. Three years ago this month, the Dalai Lama announced the recognition of this young boy, then only six, as the Panchen Lama of Tibet. Within days, this child disappeared from his home. It was not until a year later that the Chinese Ambassador to Geneva admitted to a meeting of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child that Gendun Choekyi Nyima was under the "protection" of the Chinese government. Repeated requests from governments and private humanitarian organizations to meet with the boy have been denied. No one knows where he is nor the conditions under which he lives. It is unconscionable that in today's world a young child, now nine years old, has apparently become a pawn in Beijing's political efforts to control Tibet.

I urge my colleagues to join me in introducing this resolution which calls for the release of Gendun Choekyi Nyima, the 11th Panchen Lama of Tibet, and for a dialogue between the Dalai Lama and Chinese authorities.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKS SCHOOL

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize The Brooks School in Medford,

Massachusetts in the celebration of its 100th Anniversary. During its century-long presence in the Medford community, The Brooks School has set innovative standards in excellence and diversity in public education through its programs of intellectual, physical, and social development of children.

On May 30, 1998, The Brooks School will be holding a public celebration to honor its rich history of instruction and service to the young people of Medford. The undying commitment of The Brooks School to excellence in diverse public education should serve as an inspiration to us all.

I congratulate the students, alumni, and faculty of The Brooks School for perpetuating effective education in the Medford community, and I wish them continued success in the future.

TRIBUTE TO OUR VETERANS

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the many Veterans who live in north Alabama, and of the many men and women who are currently serving in the armed forces.

I am honored to be a guest Saturday of The Gadsden-Etowah Patriots Association, who are currently raising funds for a new outdoor museum. This museum will be a valuable addition, a way of celebrating the American way of life and the blessings of being part of a community. It is also a means of teaching young people that the freedom we enjoy has come at a price.

I commend the President of the association, Andy Chaffin, and the members whose teamwork is making this memorial a reality.

Memorial Day brings to mind the opportunity to lay flowers at monuments and at graves. It is also, however, an opportunity to thank veterans who are still with us, such as General Clarence Rhea, Congressional Medal of Honor winner Olan Mize, and State of Alabama Veterans Association Representative Rick Vaughn.

Although the date and location of the first Memorial Day is disputed, I am just grateful each year for the opportunity to pause and reflect on the gift of freedom bestowed upon us by our veterans.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HUMAN SERVICES AMENDMENTS OF 1998

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, on May 14, I introduced the Human Services Amendments of 1998. This legislation will reauthorize and strengthen the Head Start, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP) and Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) programs. When Congress last reauthorized these programs in 1994 it was the product of true bipartisan ne-

gotiations. I strongly believe that this bill is one which can capture the same bipartisan spirit.

The last reauthorization cycle produced major successful structural changes in these programs, eliminating the current need for an expansive rewrite of each statute. Presently these programs are working well and do not need significant modification. Instead of implementing wholesale change, this legislation builds upon the positive changes made in 1994 allowing the good work presently being done to continue.

Title I of the bill amends the Head Start Program. This legislation will refine Head Start's focus in two major areas—improving the transition of children from Head Start programs to school by strengthening the coordination between Head Start programs and schools and increasing the financial resources available and access to Early Head Start programs. The bill would increase the set-aside for Early Head Start to 10%, with the stipulation that funds not be taken from current Head Start programs. The legislation would also allow expansion grants to be used by existing Head Start grantees to expand service to the Early Head Start population. Significant research has shown the importance of brain development in young children and an increased focus on intervening in a young child's life during the most sensitive of years is vitally important.

In improving the transition of children from Head Start programs to school, the bill would also require Head Start programs to coordinate services with the educational services of the local education agency projected to serve the children enrolled in their programs. The legislation would also require that the Secretary, in considering the expansion of Head Start programs, to consider the extent to which Head Start programs will coordinate services with local education agencies. Both of these provisions will ensure that the educational experiences and cognitive development gained by children in Head Start programs are not lost when they progress through school.

In addition, the bill improves the access of children with disabilities to quality programs and ensures that Head start programs maximize their enrollment and resources and increase flexibility to deal with the transition of families from welfare to work by allowing the Secretary to permit up to 25% of enrollees in a Head Start program to be from families with incomes above the poverty line.

Title II of the bill amends LIHEAP. This legislation will maintain LIHEAP's focus on serving low-income individuals with the highest proportion of energy expenses. In addition, this bill reinforces that weatherization and energy-related home repair should be directed to low-income households, particularly those households with the lowest incomes and the highest proportion of household income for home energy. With this increased targeted emphasis on the poorest of our poor, the weatherization portion of LIHEAP will truly help those most in need.

Title III of the bill amends CSBG. Similar to the other two programs, a significant rewrite is not necessary, but the legislation does make several changes designed to improve the program. The bill raises the authorization level of the program by over \$100 million to \$650 million in FY 1999 and such sums in FYs 2000–

2002. This will ensure that the significant increases in appropriations which this program has received in the last few years can be repeated. Also, the bill would give preference to private, non-profit organizations should an existing entity running a local program authorized under the statute terminate. In addition, this legislation would provide that CSBG carry-over funds are reprogrammed at the local level. For each of the last three years similar language has been attached to the Labor-HHS Appropriations bill requiring this provision. Lastly, the measure would allow local community action agencies to offer services to improve literacy in the community. This would be a new activity for local community action agencies to address the illiteracy—one of the most pressing problems and indicators of poverty in our nation today.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to stress that I believe this legislation is the beginning of another historic bipartisan effort to reauthorize and strengthen these programs. I urge all members of Congress to join me in supporting this legislation and to support the bill which will be the eventual product of our joint bipartisan discussions.

RACIAL INTOLERANCE IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my profound alarm at the further deterioration of the situation for minorities in the Czech Republic. Since the Velvet Revolution, that country has witnessed violent and sometimes deadly attacks against minorities—a pattern of violence which is not being addressed by the Czech Government.

Let me describe the most recent examples of this unchecked wave of brutality. On May 7, an Algerian in a Prague subway station was stabbed by skinheads; the next day, two Indians were also attacked by skinheads in a subway station in Prague. On the night of May 16–17, a Rom was beaten by skinheads and left on a road, where he was subsequently hit and killed by a truck. And last week, local officials in two different Czech cities—Pilsen and Usti nad Labem—announced plans to build ghettos. In Usti nad Labem, authorities stated outright that they plan to build a 15-foot-high wall around Roma apartment buildings. Pilsen officials described their walled-off area as a place for putting “undesirables,” using terminology reminiscent of that used by the Nazis. Former Czech Minister of Interior Jan Ruml has described these plans as “inadmissible in a democratic society.”

Unfortunately, these were not isolated events. Last November, Sudanese student Hassan Elamin Aldelradi was killed by a skinhead in Prague. In January, a Romani woman was seriously injured in Krnov when her home was fire bombed. In February, another Romani woman, Helena Bihariova was attacked, beaten, forced into the Elbe River and drowned. In early March, two Romani men in Decin were assaulted by a man with a pistol; a Congolese

doctor was subsequently beaten in the town of Prostějov. In late March, skinheads in Trutnov attacked a Jewish couple. Each and every one of these has been widely described as a racially motivated attack.

Apparently, skinheads are not convinced they will be held accountable for their acts and the Czech Government has failed to persuade Roma that authorities will do all in their power to protect them. Roma have increasingly shown their unwillingness to simply stand aside while their family members are attacked or murdered, one by one. A number of recent attacks against Roma have been followed by revenge attacks by Roma. The rule of law appears to be degenerating into the rule of the mob. Official statements like that made March 17, by the current Minister of Interior, Cyril Svoboda, exacerbate the charged atmosphere. Mr. Svoboda minimized the significance of racially motivated violence, claimed it is not destabilizing and then blamed non-governmental organizations for distorting the Czech Republic's image through their reporting on this problem.

The most recent revenge attack by Roma occurred in the town of Novy Bor two weeks ago, when two Roma attacked Miroslav Sladek, a member of parliament campaigning for re-election. Sladek is the notorious head of the Czech “Republican Party” who has called for making one's ethnic identity as a Rom a criminal act.

A fair amount of media attention has been given to the fact that the two Roma arrested in that case were immediately pardoned by President Havel. Understandably, President Havel's decision has been controversial. What I think is most interesting is his reasoning: according to the President's spokesperson, the President did not believe that the local police could conduct an impartial investigation into the matter. She noted, in particular, that the police have given an account of events which match that of Mr. Sladek's, but which is contradicted by other eyewitnesses. She also observed that human rights groups have reported a consistent failure of the police in that area to investigate and prosecute successfully racially motivated attacks against Roma.

On May 14, the Czech Chamber of Deputies weighed in on this serious matter and expressed concern about the attack on Sladek. They even called for the Ministry of Interior to investigate the attack further to determine if it was a planned attack. Certainly, violence should not have been used against Sladek. As repugnant and disgusting as Sladek's views might be, he is entitled to them. What I do not understand is why the Czech Chamber of Deputies—which has remained silent when Roma have been attacked and even murdered—has chosen to express its concern in this manner. The bulk of the Czech cabinet has remained conspicuously silent regarding the most recent racially motivated skinhead attacks; certainly, the Prime Minister appears to have said nothing. Instead, Monika Horakova, a Romani representative on the recently created Inter-Ministerial Commission for Romani Affairs, has been dispatched to dissuade Roma from taking matters into their own hands. In the end, however, Ms. Horakova is unlikely to be successful unless she has the full backing of the full cabinet.

Mr. Speaker, the Czech Government should not wait until after the June elections to react to racially motivated violence. With time, more innocent life could be lost. Every member of the Cabinet should condemn in decisive terms the acts of these repugnant skinheads; the Ministry of Interior, in particular, should unequivocally signal its commitment to ensure that the perpetrators of these acts are caught, prosecuted and convicted. And the discriminatory Czech citizenship law, which continues to telegraph the message that Roma are not wanted in that country, must be amended.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, what have we done to childhood? We live in a world where every year, 1 million teens become pregnant, 3 million teens contract STDs, and HIV/AIDS is spreading most rapidly among adolescents.

What will it take to convince teenagers—the “it-will-never-happen-to-me crowd”—that they can become pregnant and infected with STDs, including HIV infection?

What will it take to convince community leaders, religious leaders, local and national leaders, pop culture stars, and parents that education and prevention strategies are critical?

I am proud to join my colleague, EVA CLAYTON, with whom I have organized this special order, and other members of the Women's Caucus to shed light on the problem of teen pregnancy during National Teen Pregnancy Prevention Month. Although we have been fighting this problem for a long time and the problem seems insurmountable, I am energized and encouraged by recent trends and the efforts of so many outstanding organizations to combat teen pregnancy.

I am proud to be a member of the Congressional Advisory Panel to the National Campaign. The leadership of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy and so many other groups have moved our Nation's consciousness about teen pregnancy to a higher level, and we are seeing results. The teenage birth rate has declined steadily since 1991 when the rate was 6.2 percent, an overall decline of 12 percent.

Although it is encouraging that the teen birth rate is declining, we must celebrate cautiously. Out-of-wedlock births are increasing, and over 1 million teens become pregnant every year.

Seventy-Five percent of teen births are out of wedlock today. In 1960: 15 percent of teen births were out of wedlock. Today, teen mothers make up the largest group of all first births to unmarried women (48 percent). About 44 percent of all girls become pregnant at least once before age 20—more than one million girls per year—most of whom are unmarried and totally unprepared to take on the responsibilities of parenthood. One-third of these pregnancies end in abortion, and only 2 percent of teens who give birth choose to put their babies up for adoption.

We know the consequences of teen pregnancy. Teen parents are much more likely to

be trapped in a cycle of poverty. The opportunities lost to teens who become pregnant are enormous, and costs associated with teenage pregnancy drain limited federal, state, local and family resources.

I want to highlight an important point about teen pregnancy: It is not enough to say we want to solve the problem of teen pregnancy; we must know how to fix it. We cannot solve the problem without sufficient information on what works in teen pregnancy prevention, and what works in different areas of the country. I commend my colleagues Nita Lowey and Mike Castle for their legislation, H.R. 1736, the Teenage Pregnancy Reduction Act of 1997, which will ensure that we have better information and provide for in-depth evaluation of teen pregnancy prevention programs.

Today's message is a call to action. Although we don't have all the answers to solve the problem; it's clear that we simply cannot wait.

As Members of Congress, we must do more. If figuring out what works, we must look at why teenage girls become pregnant.

What is it about our society that makes teenage girls think that to be loved, they must have a child of their own? Surely we can do better. Educational opportunities build self-esteem, as do girls' sports and community activities. Improving our education system, increasing access to girls' sports, building our communities, increasing job opportunities and giving young girls something to look forward to will all reduce teen pregnancy, and those are all areas where our decisions make a difference.

We also have jurisdiction over federal programs that deal with teenage pregnancy: the Title X Family Planning Program, grants from the Centers for Disease Control for community projects, and the Adolescent and Family Life Act which provides a small grant that goes toward care and parenting for adolescent mothers and abstinence only education. These programs help, but they are clearly not enough.

Although federal attention and involvement is important, we must become local leaders on this issue. Teen pregnancy is a national problem, but its solutions are local. We must go into our districts to see what works and encourage community involvement.

There is not magic bullet. I have worked with Congresswoman EVA CLAYTON on this issue, and I can tell you that what works in her district in North Carolina is not what works in Montgomery County, Maryland.

I have met with Elayne Bennett, founder of the Best Friends program, and several of her students. I must be honest; I was very skeptical of abstinence-only prevention efforts. Her results in my district, however, have been amazing. The Best Friends program is not a quick fix. It works because mentors make a long-term investment in junior high and high school girls, taking them on outings, teaching them new skills, and going to weekly classes with them. It won't work for everyone, but it is one of many approaches making a dent in this critical problem.

Maryland's teen pregnancy rate ranks 13th nationally. There are 118 pregnancies annually per 1,000 women aged 15-19 in Maryland; 43% result in live births and 29% result in abortions. The State of Maryland is making

progress in reducing the number of pregnant teenagers through the Governor's Council on Adolescent Pregnancy. As part of their ongoing media campaign, they have developed a new series of ads focusing on parent-child communication as a means to prevent teen pregnancy, and they are holding a contest for teens to create teen pregnancy prevention slogans.

I will continue to encourage my colleagues in Congress to make reducing teen pregnancy a priority by going back to their districts and encouraging community leaders, religious leaders, parents, business, the media, and local leaders to figure out what works. This is only the beginning of a dialogue between the Congress, the media, policy experts, state and local governments, and educators. It's time that we figure out what works in order to make a difference.

NATIONAL MARITIME DAY 1998

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, on this special day, National Maritime Day, it is fitting that we recognize and honor those men and women who have served our country by transporting our Nation's cargoes in times of peace and prosperity and in times of war and grave danger. The service of merchant mariners to our Nation includes the heroic effort put forth during World War II by the thousands of young men who volunteered for service in the United States Merchant Marine. Many of these merchant mariners were recruited specifically to staff ships under the control and direction of the United States government to assist the World War II effort. These seamen were subject to government control, their vessels were controlled by the government under the authority of the War Shipping Administration and, like branches of military service, they traveled under sealed orders and were subject to the Code of Military Justice.

Some volunteers joined the Merchant Marines because minor physical problems, such as poor eyesight, made them ineligible for service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps. Others were encouraged by military recruiters to volunteer for service in the Merchant Marines because the recruiter recognized that the special skills offered by the volunteer could best be put to use for our country by service in the Merchant Marines. Most importantly, all were motivated by their deep love of country and personal sense of patriotism to contribute to the war effort.

In order to staff our growing merchant fleet during World War II, the U.S. Marine Commission established training camps around the country under the direct supervision of the Coast Guard. After completing basic training, which included both small arms and cannon proficiency, seamen became active members of the U.S. Merchant Marine. These seamen, often at great personal risk, helped deliver troops and war supplies needed for every Allied invasion site from Guadalcanal to Omaha Beach.

More than 6,500 merchant mariners who served our country during World War II gave the ultimate sacrifice of their lives, including 37 who died as prisoners of war, and almost 5,000 World War II Merchant Mariners remain officially missing and are presumed dead. In addition, 733 U.S. Merchant ships were destroyed. Even after the surrender of Japan, members of our Merchant Marine fleet were in mortal danger as they continued to support the war effort by entering mined harbors to transport our troops safely home. After the war ended, they carried food and medicine to millions of the world's starving people.

In spite of the illustrious service of the World War II merchant mariners, then-Secretary of the Air Force, Edward Aldridge, inexplicably made the decision in 1988 to define the dates for World War II service differently for merchant mariners than for those who served in the other American forces. The effect of this decision was to deny veteran status to those merchant mariners who served between the dates of August 15, 1945 and December 31, 1946, the official end of World War II. H.R. 1126, the Merchant Mariner Fairness Act, which has wide bipartisan support from over one-half of the Members of the House, will correct this erroneous administrative decision by making the service eligibility period for World War II merchant mariners identical to that established for others.

It is important to remember that during the time period addressed by this bill, August 15, 1945 through December 31, 1946, 12 U.S. Flag Merchant Vessels were lost or damaged as a result of striking mines, and some of the merchant mariners serving on these vessels were killed or injured. Fully understanding the tremendous risks they faced, merchant mariners, nonetheless, willingly went into mined harbors so that they could bring our American troops home to their families and friends. I believe these courageous merchant mariners, who were subject to the risk and dangers of war between V-J Day and the official end of the war, have been wrongfully denied veteran status. They faced the very real hazards of war-time hostile actions and should not be denied the status of veteran for purposes of laws administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs because their sea-going contributions began after August 15, 1945. H.R. 1126 will correct this injustice.

It has been more than a half century since the end of World War II. How much longer must these aging merchant mariners, who are forgotten patriots of World War II, wait for their service to our Nation to be properly and fully honored and acknowledged? H.R. 1126 will finally provide appropriate recognition: veteran status for a few thousand World War II American merchant mariners. While this status will enable them to be eligible for veterans' benefits, it is likely that the only benefit most will receive is proper recognition of their contribution to the war effort and the right to a veteran's funeral. The merchant mariners who would be granted veteran status by this bill are aging. They will not qualify for educational benefits. As Medicare beneficiaries, most already have longstanding relationship with their medical providers and are unlikely to seek VA health care. Nonetheless, the merchant mariners of World War II will receive the long-overdue

thanks from the Nation they served faithfully and courageously.

I encourage those Members who have not already cosponsored the Merchant Mariners Fairness Act to celebrate National Maritime Day by joining Members on both sides of the aisle as a cosponsor of this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ARTHUR J.
NAPARSTEK

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding career of a distinguished scholar and civic activist, Dr. Arthur J. Naparstek. On Saturday, May 30, 1998, Dr. Naparstek will be joined by his family and friends to celebrate his 60th birthday. It gives me great pleasure to wish my dear friend, Arthur, a very happy birthday.

Dr. Arthur J. Naparstek is a nationally recognized authority and leading theorist on community change and community organization. Since 1962 he has been extremely dedicated to improving the lives of those less fortunate by teaching others how to develop neighborhood strategies and coalitions to build stronger communities.

Since 1983, Dr. Naparstek has been the Coyle Professor of Social Work at the School for Applied Social Sciences at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland where he served as Dean for nearly a decade. As Director of the Cleveland Foundation Commission on Poverty from 1990 to 1993, Dr. Naparstek initiated the drafting of the commission's report which served as the basis for HUD's \$2.6 billion Urban Revitalization Demonstration Act (HOPE VI). In July 1994, in recognition of his service to combat inner city poverty, President Clinton appointed Dr. Naparstek to the Board of Trustees of the Corporation for National Service. Throughout his career, he has been an innovator, a reformer, a new idea creator. His pathbreaking research and testimony before Congress helped lead to passage of significant national legislation including: The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, The Community Revitalization Act, and the National Neighborhood Commission. His writings are prolific and span a wide range of subject areas: Rethinking Poverty Through a Community-Building Approach Initiative; Neighborhood Networks for Humane Mental Health Care; and Community Building: New Strategies for Community Development.

Arthur's unmatched commitment to community service is an example of a true American patriot as he remains extremely active in both the public and private sector. He has directed the Cleveland Foundation Commission on Poverty, worked with the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, the Rockefeller Foundation, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the White House Conference on Neighborhoods and many other civic organizations. Dr. Naparstek is also the author of numerous reports, articles, and books that address the importance of community building and development.

Dr. Arthur Naparstek earned his doctorate from Brandeis University and his Master's Degree from New York University. He received his undergraduate degree from Illinois Wesleyan University. Dr. Naparstek is married to Belleruth, and they are the proud parents of Aaron, Keila, and Abram.

Americans all across this country should tip their hats to Dr. Naparstek, a lifelong prophet empowering people in our urban corridors to overcome poverty and hopelessness.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to wish Dr. Arthur Naparstek—a rare and gifted talent—a very happy birthday. Mazel tov.

HONORING JAMES LINCOLN OF
TECUMSEH

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to one of my constituents who was recently honored by the Tecumseh Area Chamber of Commerce in Tecumseh, Michigan.

James Lincoln is a local newspaper owner who for 40 years has published the Tecumseh Herald, one of our leading area papers. In addition to that, Mr. Lincoln has forged an impressive record of public service and civic involvement. For his longstanding contributions to the Tecumseh area, his peers have rightly honored him as the winner of the annual Musgrove Evans Award, named after Tecumseh's founding father.

It is gratifying that the Tecumseh Chamber of Commerce has dedicated time and commitment to recognizing those people who make such valuable contributions to our community. And even more inspiring are the many good works performed by area leaders such as James Lincoln.

As the Chamber knows, a healthy economic climate is not the sole characteristic that makes a community worthwhile. While we can do much to create a climate that brings jobs, builds roads, lowers taxes, and eliminates deficits, the most important deficit we as a nation and a community must continually confront is a deficit of values and character.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I enjoy taking the opportunity to tell my colleagues about those people who demonstrate the true meaning of community service in my district in Michigan. So many people talk about the need to get involved and pitch in when they see a problem, but James Lincoln is one person who takes action.

Mr. Lincoln is not only a fine publisher, but he has used his paper to reach out and make a difference in the community. He has turned his paper into a community watchdog, a civic leader, and a valuable, respected voice for Tecumseh area residents. He has contributed greatly to organizations such as the Rotary Club, the Tecumseh Chamber and his local church.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents, I extend my congratulations and appreciation to James C. Lincoln.

IN HONOR OF ST. IRENE
CHRYSOVALANTOU

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a historic event that started to heal a schism that began 27 years ago and divided the Greek Orthodox Church in America from the Orthodox Church elsewhere in the world.

The dispute related to a 13-day discrepancy between the Gregorian calendar and the old Julian calendar to which Orthodox traditionalists adhere. The reconciliation, approved by the Synod in Constantinople on April 7, was simple. Neither group would have to give up its calendar but the Old Calendrists of churches such as St. Irene Chrysovalantou would be accepted under the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople.

St. Irene Chrysovalantou was named a patriarchal monastery as a result of this agreement. Its Old Calendrist clergy were re-ordained last month. The sacraments that they had celebrated, as well as the countless weddings and baptisms, were deemed retroactively proper.

Archbishop Spyridon, who endorsed the plan, led a moving ceremony celebrating the event on May 3, 1998. He was joined by the founders of St. Irene, His Excellency Metropolitan Pasisios of Tyana, Abbot of the Monastery and Bishop Vikentios of Apameia. Amid the airs of a brass band, the ringing of church bells, sonorous Byzantine incantations, and the jubilant salutes of a thousand faithful, the community turned out in strength to rejoice over this historic reconciliation.

To further commemorate the reconciliation, on May 23, 1998, His All Holiness Bartholomew I, Archbishop of Constantinople, New Rome and Ecumenical Patriarch, will visit the Sacred and Patriarchal Monastery of St. Irene Chrysovalantou.

Since this is the first time that His All Holiness will visit Astoria, his visit is eagerly anticipated. This historic event will be celebrated by thousands of faithful who will come to welcome him and to attend the Patriarchal Great Vespers.

Mr. Speaker, these events in Astoria mark the beginning of a healing process that I hope will reunite a people long divided. This reconciliation should give hope to others living amid conflict.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO REPEAL THE FAMILY INFLATION
TAX

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I will introduce legislation today to repeal the family inflation tax. The \$500 per child credit enacted in last year's Taxpayer Relief Act will provide vital tax relief to millions of

American families. Its execution, however, has been flawed from the beginning.

We were able to defeat the initial proposals to require families with incomes of less than \$50,000 to reduce their \$500 per child credits by 50 percent of their day care credit, to cap the dependent care credit, and to deny the credit to families who receive the Earned Income Tax Credit. We tried but were unable to allow the credit against the individual Alternative Minimum Tax. As a result millions of families will be thrown into the individual Alternative Minimum Tax simply for claiming the child credit. I subsequently introduced H.R. 2524 to remedy this. However, this flaw beats them all.

Did you know that some families, after receiving the initial benefit, will actually have their taxes increase in the future because of complicated efforts to reduce the benefits of the \$500 child credit. Yes, that is correct. Over time, a number of families will see future tax increases even if their income does not change!

This happens because of the interaction of three provisions, the partially refundable family credit, the reduction of the partially refundable family credit by minimum tax liability, and the inflation adjustments to the regular tax. For some families paying the minimum tax, the inflation adjustments cause tax increases by increasing minimum tax liability and thereby reducing partially refundable credits.

So each year, the inflation adjustment of the standard deduction and personal exemptions—a provision that results in tax savings for the majority of taxpayers, actually results in a tax increase for these families. We must not allow this to happen. That is why today I am introducing legislation to correct this.

On a related note, there is a tremendous amount of bipartisan support for fixing the marriage penalty. One of the most popular proposals would increase the standard deduction for married couples, a proposal that would actually make this problem worse. I have been talking about the need to fix the marriage penalty for years. We should fix it but we should also include this fix so we don't increase taxes on families in the name of eliminating a penalty.

Please join me in repealing the Family Inflation Tax.

TRIBUTE TO MR. PHILIP C. MUSGRAVE, UPON HIS RETIREMENT AS PRINCIPAL FROM STROM THURMOND HIGH SCHOOL

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remarkable achievements of Philip C. Musgrave. Mr. Musgrave has had a splendid career in education and discipline which has spanned more than three decades. Sadly, we say goodbye to this gentleman, but are grateful for the legacy that remains.

The youth of Edgefield County owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Musgrave for his firm, but fair style of discipline. When love was absent

at home, there was Mr. Musgrave. When the role model was no where to be found, there was Mr. Musgrave. When they needed someone simply to talk to, there was Mr. Musgrave.

As a coach, a teacher and a principal, he has influenced thousands of young men and women. A recognized leader in Edgefield County, he has honed his leadership skills over the years and developed a sense of strong values vital to his many roles. From my contact with him as an educator and a mayor, he has impressed me with those characteristics revered by many; including honor, humility and personal integrity. I have found Mr. Musgrave to be a dedicated man of outstanding character, concerned with the needs of others and with the willingness and ability to lead.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1998

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce a bill today to help America's energy consumers by repealing an outdated law that is keeping the best of the new technologies and innovative services from reaching our marketplace. I am pleased to be joined by Reps. BARTON, et al. in introducing this important legislation. Our bill, which is similar to legislation already pending in the Senate, would repeal a New Deal Law, the Public Utility Holding Act of 1935 (PUHCA).

Our legislation is a bipartisan initiative. The current Democratic and previous Republican Administrations have called for repeal of PUHCA. This legislation would implement the recommendations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) made in 1995 following an extensive study by the SEC of the effects of this outdated law on today's energy markets.

It is a law that has outlived its usefulness. It imposes unnecessary costs on consumers and directly undermines the intent of recently enacted federal and state policies designed to bring more competition to America's energy market.

PUHCA was enacted in 1935 to address abuses arising out of pyramided corporate structures at a time when electric utility regulation was just starting at both federal and state level. PUHCA's primary purpose was to dismantle more than 100 complex utility holding company structures that, in many cases, took advantage of weak federal and state regulations to pursue inappropriate business practices. The result of this dismantling is that the number of utility holding companies registered under PUHCA had been reduced to the current 14. These 14 electric and gas utility holding companies are required by PUHCA to operate under arbitrary investment caps that preclude them from investing in areas of need. Other utility companies are exempt from PUHCA's caps, but must operate primarily within one state in order to maintain their exemptions. Our Nation's gas and electric utility

companies, therefore, must operate principally within certain geographic "boxes." This stifles innovation, hinders competition, and undermines development of regional electricity markets. This inhibits the very competition that Congress has sought to foster in the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

America's natural gas and electric power industries, confronted by lower growth rates, environmental mandates and the need to emphasize conservation, are trying to become more than just suppliers of electricity and natural gas. To succeed in this new economic environment, they must become a provider of energy information and services. PUHCA, however, stands in the way of the efforts by our nation's utility industry to serve consumers in a more efficient manner.

The counterproductive restrictions that PUHCA places on these companies are based on historical assumptions that are no longer valid. The factors that existed when PUHCA was enacted in 1935 no longer exist today. Federal and state laws at that time were inadequate to protect consumers and investors 60 years ago. Today, Federal and State regulations have become much more comprehensive and sensitive to market conditions. PUHCA, however remains an economic drag on America's energy industry.

The ability of State commissions to regular holding company systems and, together with the development of regulation under the Federal Power Act of 1935 and the Natural Gas Act of 1938, have eliminated the regulatory "gaps" that existed in 1935 with respect to wholesale transactions in interstate commerce. The expanded ability of State commissions and the FERC to regulate inter-affiliate transactions has rendered the 1935 Act unnecessary.

Simply put, America no longer can afford the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. Using conservative estimates, the cost of this law runs into the billions of dollars. Restrictions on the ability of companies registered under PUHCA to diversify range from \$2 billion to \$4.5 billion in present value terms. PUHCA's utility integration restrictions impose social costs between \$1 billion and \$8 billion. In addition, the administrative costs of complying with the 1935 Acts requirements are substantial.

Our legislation would reform regulation of utility holding companies by repealing the duplicative SEC-related provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, while assuring that the SEC retains all of its non-PUHCA jurisdiction of securities and securities markets in order to protect investors. Our bill would put gas and electric power companies on an equal competitive footing, allowing them to take advantage of market opportunities that benefit investors and utility companies.

Our legislation will remove those limitations on registered companies' corporate structures, financing and investments to which they alone have been subject. At the same time, however, under our legislation, registered companies will continue to be subject to all government regulation intended to protect investors to which other industry participants are subject. SEC authority under the 1935 Act, the Trust Indenture Act and State Blue laws will all remain in place. Our bill will assure FERC access to those books, records, accounts, and

other documents of holding companies, their affiliates and subsidiaries, that are relevant to costs incurred by a public utility company and are necessary for the protection of consumers with respect to rates.

Our bill also gives the right to inspect books and records that "have been identified in reasonable detail in a proceeding before the State commission, are relevant to costs incurred by such public utility company and are necessary for the effective discharge of the State commission's responsibility with respect to such proceeding."

In the new environment confronting the utility industry, PUHCA has become nothing more than a bottleneck that constrains the ability of our Nation's natural gas and electric power industries to serve consumers. PUHCA is an anachronism that burdens utility systems with costs and restrictions that impair their competitiveness and prevent them from adapting to the new and more competitive environment. PUHCA is no longer a solution because the problems of the 1930's have been replaced by effective State and Federal legislation and by the realities of today's marketplace. It is time for Congress to act on the recommendations of the SEC and enact our legislation.

FREEDOM FROM RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2431) to establish an Office of Religious Persecution Monitoring, to provide for the imposition of sanctions against countries engaged in a pattern of religious persecution, and for other purposes:

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in reluctant opposition to H.R. 2431, the Freedom from Religious Persecution Act. As a Christian, I am always deeply concerned when reports surface about individuals and groups anywhere in the world being persecuted for their faith.

However, like so many situations that face us in the international arena where we seek to change the behavior of other governments, legislation can often do more harm than good, both for the people we seek to help and for U.S. national interests.

With respect to H.R. 2431, there is no evidence that the automatic sanctions triggered by the bill would do anything but incite further persecution in the divided and troubled countries that it is designed to condemn. Although the sanctions in the bill have been watered down during the many months this legislation was stalled in the International Relations Committee, the premise and structure of H.R. 2431 remain fundamentally flawed.

The bill creates a mid-level bureaucracy within the State Department, the "Office of Religious Persecution Monitoring," which would have extraordinary powers to publicly condemn and sanction a wide range of countries

important to U.S. national security interests. The "Office Director" would be charged with identifying countries that engage in or tolerate religious persecution. Countries named as violators would be subject to an arbitrary, "one size fits all" list of trade sanctions including denial of U.S. foreign assistance, denial of visas, and prohibitions on U.S. exports and U.S. support for multilateral development bank assistance.

The danger is that sanctions are automatic, can be waived by the President only in very narrow, extraordinary circumstances, and are limited to one year. Contrary to statements made by the bill's proponents, H.R. 2431 contains no authority for the President to waive sanctions if he determines that they would result in the loss of American jobs or otherwise have an adverse impact on U.S. economic interests. Under the bill, sanctions would be imposed on many governments that are important to U.S. trade, security and foreign policy interests. These countries include Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Morocco.

The supporters of H.R. 2431 say that this bill will force foreign governments to improve their treatment of religious minorities and help alleviate egregious human rights abuses. Yet they fail to offer any evidence that this bill would be effective in achieving its intended result.

In truth, the call for passing H.R. 2431 is not coming from persecuted religious minorities throughout the world. Indeed, many prominent religious leaders from countries this bill is designed to target recently traveled to Washington to warn us that the bill would only further divide them from the societies in which they live and struggle to worship freely. These leaders, such as the Rev. Canon Clement Janda, General Secretary of the All Africa Council of Churches and a native Sudanese Anglican priest, and The Rev. Dr. Joseph Pattiasina, General Secretary of the Communion of Churches in Indonesia, told me in the strongest possible terms that H.R. 2431 would exacerbate tensions between Christians and Muslims in their respective countries.

Christians and clergy working in China, Saudi Arabia and Egypt say that the bill would make their plight worse, not better. For example, the United Church of Christ, which has supported missionary work for decades in many Middle Eastern countries, writes: "By using U.S. power to accuse all Muslim countries of religious persecution . . . radical Muslims will be strengthened in their efforts to associate Christianity with the West." Religious minorities and missionaries who have dedicated their lives to Christian education abroad fear that their work will be undermined because their host governments will blame them for the imposition of sanctions under this bill.

Rev. Billy Graham's son, Nelson Graham, who heads a large, successful Christian missionary program in China, wrote to urge Congress to reconsider this legislation because of the potential harm it could do to both American missionaries and to indigenous religious organizations in China, as well as in other targeted countries. He believes these groups were given no opportunity to participate in the development of H.R. 2431.

The National Council of Churches, which represents 34 Protestant denominations (in-

cluding the Methodists, Lutherans and Presbyterians) with an aggregate membership of 53 million Americans, also strongly opposes this legislation because it does not take into account the concerns of a broad spectrum of religious leaders who are "on the ground" fighting religious persecution overseas.

Mr. Chairman, unilateral trade sanctions are dangerous because they appeal to an emotional need in all of us to condemn reprehensible behavior in the strongest possible terms. Yet history has shown that unilateral trade sanctions rarely, if ever, succeed in changing rogue behavior.

In my view, the United States has been the most successful in advancing our values of religious freedom and democracy by remaining active in countries where these principles are not well-established. A policy of engagement fosters expanded opportunities to spread the Christian message through direct contacts that would be denied to us if we pursue a policy of isolating countries through punitive economic sanctions.

Because there is strong evidence that the sanctions proposed in this bill would do more harm than good to religious minorities and American missionaries working abroad, I am opposed to H.R. 2431.

HONORING BILLIE CARR ON HER 70TH BIRTHDAY

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Billie Carr of Houston for her abiding commitment to making our democracy work for all Americans as she celebrates her 70th birthday on June 1, 1998. Known fondly as "Boss" and "The Godmother" Billie Carr is a political legend. She has been active in local, state, and national politics since 1952, influencing our nation's leaders at all levels and inspiring countless others to become involved in public service.

A native Houstonian, Billie Carr started her political involvement in 1952, working for candidates like Ralph Yarborough and Adlai Stevenson. She has been involved in every political campaign since, helping to elect candidates for every office from precinct chair to president.

Billie was elected in 1954 to the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee from her precinct, a position she has held ever since. She served on the State Democratic Executive Committee from 1964 to 1966 and remains an ex-officio member.

In 1956, Billie started working with Mrs. R.D. "Frankie" Randolph and has offered a unique approach to organizing at the grassroots level ever since. As a thankful student and gracious mentor, Billie perpetuates that experience by presenting Frankie Awards to noted Democratic organizers every year.

In 1972, Billie was elected to serve on the Democratic National Committee, and she was elected to her fifth term in 1992. The Southern Region of the Democratic National Committee elected Billie to represent them on the Executive Committee of the DNC in 1988. She was

reelected in 1993, and continues to serve in that capacity today. She served on the National Resolutions Committee from 1984 to 1988, the National Platform Committee from 1983 to 1984, and the National Fairness Committee from 1984 to 1986.

In all that she has done, Billie Carr has been a leader, organizer, and innovator. Known for her liberal politics, Billie is a charter member and organizer of the Harris County Democrats and the Texas Democrats.

Billie Carr's activism and leadership have won her many well-deserved awards. She received the National New Democratic Committee's prestigious Eleanor Roosevelt Award in 1986. In 1987, she received the Harris County Democrats Lifetime Achievement Award. The Texas Democratic Women presented her with their certificate in 1992, and the National Federation of Democratic Women gave her their Star Award in 1993.

While many have benefited from the two books Billie has published, along with numerous articles and classes, there is no better way to learn about political campaigns than to work with her, as many have been so fortunate to do over the years. In addition to her many successful campaigns and the subsequent successes in public office of those she helped to elect, perhaps Billie Carr's most important legacy is the many campaign workers and volunteers who have been inspired by her to continue in public service.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join Billie Carr's family and friends and all those she has inspired in honoring her on the occasion of her 70th birthday and commending her on a lifetime of achievement. May the coming years bring good health, happiness, and time to enjoy her three sons, their families, and her grandchildren, as well as further political successes.

TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY FIORELLO

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Anthony Fiorello of Wayne, New Jersey who is being honored this evening by the Borough of West Paterson for his service as Municipal Court Judge.

Tony was born on May 11, 1940. A resident of Passaic County, he graduated from Passaic Valley High School in 1958 whereupon he entered Seton Hall University as an undergraduate student in Political Science. Tony graduated in 1962 with a B.A. in Political Science and in the top 10 percent of his class with a 3.3 G.P.A.

At Seton Hall, Tony was involved in many campus activities including President of the TKE fraternity, varsity-lettered athlete in fencing (selected to E.C.A.C. Championship tournament, Deputy Brigade Commander—ROTC Brigade, and Distinguished Military Student. He also received the University Cross and Crescent Award for Outstanding Achievement in Academic, Moral, and Extracurricular Accomplishments.

In 1962 Tony entered Seton Hall's School of Law where he was selected as a Centennial

Scholar. He was a Charter Member and Secretary of the PAD, a professional legal fraternity and co-authored a study on election laws in states comprising the Third Circuit. During this time, he also served a clerkship for the City Attorney, City of Paterson.

In February 1966, Tony was called to active service during the Vietnam War and was commissioned as a First Lieutenant. He was promoted to Captain in 1967 and served as Assistant Inspector General, U.S.A.T.C., Fort Knox, Kentucky where he later served as a member of the U.S.A.T.C. General Staff. Tony was decorated with the U.S. Army Commendation Medal and the National Defense Medal.

Tony has a wealth of legal experience, with a career spanning 32 years. A trial attorney, he has served many local municipalities as their attorney including the Borough of Wanaque—where he still serves, the Township of Wayne, the Boroughs of Totowa and Haledon, and the Cities of Passaic and Garfield (Board of Education). Tony also served as the Municipal Court Judge for the Borough of West Paterson, from 1995 to 1998. Additionally, he has been appointed by the New Jersey Superior Court as guardian for incompetents and minors, and as a fiscal agent for corporations involved in litigation.

An active member of the community, Tony has given much of his time to many local civic and religious organizations. He is a member of the Wayne Elks, President of the Wayne Jaycees, and a member and coach at the Wayne P.A.L. Tony is also Director for many groups including Citizens Against Drug Abuse and the Greater Wayne Chamber of Commerce, and is Chairperson of the North Jersey Country Club. He is President of the Holy Cross Home School Association as well as the Paterson Diocesan Federation of Home School Associations. Tony has also served as a presenter for the New Jersey Catholic Conference in dialogue with federal and state legislators on issues of importance to New Jersey Bishops.

Tony was married on February 20, 1965 to the former Isabell Gallagher. They have three children—Jacklyn Fiorello Carpinteri, age 31, Kathleen Fiorello, age 29, and Brian Fiorello age 26.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Tony's family and friends, and the Borough of West Paterson in recognizing the many outstanding and invaluable contributions Anthony Fiorello has made throughout the years to our community.

CLARIFYING FEDERAL FUNDS FOR MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this statement is to demonstrate the clear legislative intent for federal funding to "Reconstruct SE Main Avenue and Related Improvements, completing 34th St. Corridor Project, Moorhead, Minnesota" contained in H.R. 2400, The Building Efficient Surface Transportation and Equity Act of 1998

or "BESTEA." The intent of this federal allocation is based upon an agreement reached between the City of Moorhead Township.

To clarify the legislative intent of the current federal allocation to the City of Moorhead, Minnesota under H.R. 2400 as understood and agreed to by both the City of Moorhead, and Moorhead Township, the following description applies:

First, no railroad relocation can take place under this project regardless of the source of funding for that relocation unless the Moorhead Township agrees with the City of Moorhead on all aspects of the railroad relocation.

Second, \$250,000 of this funding will be used to study the interchange and rail relocation alternatives and will be conducted jointly and with a coequal status between the City of Moorhead and Moorhead Township:

These funds shall be made available for a local commission called The Commission to Study Alternatives of Rail Relocation in the Moorhead Region. This commission shall consist of three members representing the Township of Moorhead and three members representing the City of Moorhead. The commission shall also consist of a seventh member agreed to by both the City of Moorhead and Moorhead Township. No funds for rail relocation can be made available until agreement is reached by this commission for alternative sites or plans.

Intended funding for this project shall be used only for those phases of the 34th Street Corridor Project as outlined in the attached information.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I unfortunately was unable to be present on May 19, 20, and 21 for the following recorded votes. Had I been present, I would have voted No on Rollcall Vote 156, No on Rollcall Vote 157, No on Rollcall Vote 158, No on Rollcall Vote 159, No on Rollcall Vote 160, Yes on Rollcall Vote 161, Yes on Rollcall Vote 162, Yes on Rollcall Vote 163, Yes on Rollcall Vote 164, Yes on Rollcall Vote 165, Yes on Rollcall Vote 166, and Yes on Rollcall Vote 183.

VIOLATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES-JAPAN INSURANCE AGREEMENT

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my concerns regarding current violations of the United States-Japan Insurance Agreement. Effective enforcement of existing trade agreements must be a fundamental objective of U.S. trade policy. I am sad to report, however, that blatant violations of the United States-Japan Insurance Agreement are now

taking place with barely a word of protest from the United States Government.

The United States-Japan Insurance Agreement is one of the United States' primary market access agreements with Japan. It is supposed to promote liberalization of the Japanese insurance market by maintaining existing safeguards in the third sector, where United States companies have traditionally had success, until the primary first and second sectors have been liberalized by the Japanese Government. Currently, however, this arrangement is under direct attack by Yasuda Fire and Marine Co., Ltd., Japan's second largest non-life insurance company—who has used its affiliate and de facto subsidiary INA Himawari Life Insurance Co., Ltd. to prematurely ramp up its presence in the third sector.

If we allow Yasuda to continue expanding its third sector presence before the life and non-life sectors are substantially deregulated, the Agreement will lose its primary incentive for compliance by Japanese firms (i.e., the promise of access to the third sector). Although it failed to comply with the Agreement's critical third sector provisions, Japan appears ready to start the clock running on the two and one-half year lead up to opening the third sector to large Japanese companies on July 1 of this year. The Government of Japan must not be allowed to take this action until measures are taken to remedy the violations. The future of United States companies in the Japanese market is at stake. The Administration should take immediate action to ensure full and effective enforcement of this agreement.

The current violations also pose a substantial threat to U.S. foreign and trade policy. If the United States is unable to take forceful action in the face of clear violations of the United States-Japan Insurance Agreement, the Administration will be signaling Japan, as well as other countries that would negotiate with us in the future, that the United States is unwilling or unable to enforce commitments made to it.

IT'S OFFICIAL, THE SAFE ACT, (H.R. 695) JEOPARDIZES ISRAEL'S SECURITY!

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Israeli Ministry of Defense has just issued a statement regarding encryption which states that the decontrol of encryption exports, as allowed by the SAFE Act, (H.R. 695) would threaten Israel's national security. Listen carefully to their exact statement: "Israel considers the regulation and control of encryption products and technology to be vital to its national security, the combating of terrorism and effective law enforcement. Engagement of any kind in encryption technology in Israel is controlled by the Government of Israel. Israeli government policy will continue to protect sensitive and essential interests by enforcing strict national security policy in this regard. It is Israel's view that all countries should do their utmost to prevent the acquisition of strong encryption tech-

nology and products by terrorist and criminal entities."

And yet, as we all know, H.R. 695 allows for the immediate export of unrestricted encryption technology and allows for the acquisition of strong encryption technology by international terrorists. When questioned about the effects of H.R. 695 (The SAFE Act) Major General David Ivry, Advisor to Israel's Minister of Defense said that "we would encourage all of our friends in the United States to oppose the bill." Any friend of Israel in the United States Congress who are cosponsoring H.R. 695 should ask for a briefing by the NSA and then remove their names from the bill.

All Americans who care about Israel's security should find out where their Member of Congress stands on this most important issue. The proponents of this bill maintain that Israel's enemies will eventually possess encryption technology. Even if this is true, it fails to explain why we should rush to place this technology in the hands of our enemies.

The Department of Defense, the National Security Council, the National Security Agency and now the Israel Ministry of Defense believe that America and Israel need time to develop countermeasures to address the various threats posed these new technologies and H.R. 695 does not give us this time. The truth is that now that we have the official Israel position on encryption no real friend of Israel should remain a cosponsor of H.R. 695.

ESTABLISH THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced an important bill, "The Administrative Law Judge Conference of the United States Act", that reforms the administrative judiciary of the United States by establishing an administrative office for the 1400 Federal administrative law judges. The ALJ Conference is modeled upon the Judicial Conference of the United States which provides similar administrative functions for Federal Article III judges.

Currently, there is no uniform administrative office for Federal administrative law judges which promotes the improvement of the administrative law process. The ALJ Conference of the United States would enhance the independence of decisionmaking and the quality of adjudications in the administrative due process hearing. The American public will benefit by the establishment of uniform standards for professional conduct of administrative law judges that will be government wide in applicability with a government wide complaint resolution process for claimants. Public accountability of the administrative judiciary will be additionally insured by the establishment of a complaint resolutions board which has a public member and agency administrative law judges.

Since the Administrative Procedure Act (A.P.A.) was enacted over 50 years ago, there has never been any system for independent

review of agency compliance with the A.P.A. and no process for reporting to the Congress on these important public safeguards for fundamental due process and the fair hearing process before administrative agencies. The ALJ Conference of the United States will provide for regular reports to the Congress on agency compliance with the A.P.A. This process will greatly assist the Congress in its oversight of agency compliance with the A.P.A. and will enhance the ability of the Congress to assess the status of individual rights in adjudications before Federal agencies. This reform permits the Congress to maintain oversight on constitutional safeguards such as the right to an impartial and independent decisionmaker, notice and opportunity to appear at a prompt hearing, and the receipt of a timely hearing decision. These protections are to be accorded to every citizen prior to the loss of important rights, property or benefits.

The ALJ Conference of the United States will assume all duties currently performed by the Office of Administrative Law Judges at the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). The budget currently used to operate this office at OPM will be transferred to the ALJ Conference. Agencies will continue to select ALJs but the selection process and ALJ register will be managed by the ALJ Conference. The Administrative Judiciary of the United States is the only merit selected judiciary and the ALJ Conference will maintain the high standards we have come to associate with the Federal ALJ Corps.

Establishment of the ALJ Conference of the United States would significantly increase public trust and confidence in the integrity and independence of decisionmaking by administrative law judges throughout the Federal Government. The current Administration advanced the concept of an ALJ administrative office or conference during negotiations over legislation to place all administrative law judges in a government wide unified corps. Therefore, this effort should be a bipartisan activity of the Congress in the interest of good government, and to that end I invite my fellow colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in sponsoring this bill and in making the ALJ Conference a reality this year.

RECOGNIZING JULIAN "BUD" BATLAN ON HIS RETIREMENT AS POST COMMANDER

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, this weekend, I will be attending the Jewish War Veteran's Manalapan-Marlboro Post 972 installation ceremony for their 1998-1999 post officers. At this brunch, the post will also be honoring the retiring Post Commander, Julian "Bud" Batlan.

Bud is a direct descendant of the first known member of the Jewish faith to settle on the eastern shore of North America, whose extended family has served in our nation's armed services for the past 344 years.

In 1941, Bud volunteered for the Army and went on to earn the Silver Star, Bronze Star

and Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster in World War II. After returning from the war, Bud was the founder and organizer of the very Jewish War Veterans Post that will be honoring him.

It is very fitting that this weekend, in which our nation celebrates Memorial Day and the service of those who have served, that we recognize the service of Bud Baltan for his service to our nation and his Post. I offer my congratulations and best wishes to Bud and the new officers of Post 972.

DEATH TAX REPEAL

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, the death tax is one of the most egregious forms of taxation. Frank A. Blethen, publisher of The Seattle Times, gave a compelling speech on May 14, 1998, on this subject at the Family & Independent Owners Conference in Washington, D.C. I rise today to bring the attention of all Members to Mr. Blethen's remarks, a summary of which follow. After hearing his comments, I urge all Members to support repeal of the death tax.

If repeal of a specific tax would actually decrease the federal budget deficit, wouldn't you think such repeal would be a non-partisan Congressional and White House priority? If repeal that tax would result in saving our country's family-owned businesses, including most minority and female owned businesses, wouldn't you think that such repeal would be the highest priority of every state's Congressional delegation, and every local community's Chamber of Commerce? If Congress had an easy way to create jobs, stimulate the economy and to be the champion of families, wouldn't you think they would jump at the chance? And, if in addition to job growth, the repeal of this tax stimulated other actions that our nation covets like long-term business investment, philanthropy, and saving money, wouldn't you think Congress would jump at the opportunity?

Repeal would turn one of our country's most harmful public policies into a powerful positive public policy overnight. So why isn't Congress jumping at the opportunity? Simply put, too few people understand, or appreciate, the negative economic impact of the Federal Estate Tax. And too few people understand the substantial economic and public benefit, which would come from repeal. Most people, including many family businesses still misperceive the tax as a "benefit for wealthy people" rather than the small and business public policy issue, which it is. Once one examines the facts, it is easy to see that this tax is very poor public policy because it destroys jobs, minority-owned and small businesses.

Once politicians understand the devastating negative impact of the death tax on today's economy and on America's families, their perceptions will change. Smart politicians in both parties will position themselves as champions of families, family businesses and minority businesses. They will stimulate jobs and in-

vestment in our local communities while reducing the federal deficit.

We need to create a new, accurate perception, that the death tax is, in fact, a very serious broad-based family and middle class issue as well as an economic and jobs issue. We need to educate people that this tax destroys family businesses, minority owned businesses, jobs, investment, and doesn't even contribute to the federal budget. We need to eliminate the perception that the death tax is a rich person's issue. Everyone has many opportunities to combine education with a grass roots effort.

Death tax repeal will not negatively impact Federal budget revenue. The estate tax generates only 1% of the Federal budget (approx. \$16 billion). 65% of that so-called contribution is spent on compliance and enforcement. Consequently, less than 1/3 of 1% of the Federal budget revenue comes from this tax (approx. \$5 billion).

Repeal would dramatically help the economy and would reduce the Federal budget deficit. According to several studies at least 145,000 new jobs would be created in the first year of repeal, personal income would rise \$8 billion annually, family businesses would stay in business, job preservation would be enhanced, and long-term investment would be enhanced. Plant and infrastructure investment would be enhanced and the trend in most industries towards consolidation would be reversed. Philanthropic giving would go up, minority-owned business would be preserved, female-owned business would be preserved, business innovation, and creativity would be stimulated, and savings would increase.

Primarily because of the death tax 70% of family business don't survive the first generation, 87% don't survive the second generation, less than 5% survive the third generation, and this misguided tax is the primary reason for the inability of minority owned businesses to perpetuate themselves.

The burden of this public policy now falls on the middle class. When workers are laid-off and family businesses fail, the negative trend towards a two-tier society is accelerated—encouraging corporate takeovers and the consolidation of industries. This leads to workplaces characterized by layoffs, job reduction and disinvestment.

The death tax started early in the 20th century targeted at a few super rich families. Most people still believe this is a "soak the rich" law and that repeal would only benefit the rich. Most Americans are appalled that the death tax rate is 55% and that everything it applies to has already been taxed at least once.

What can you do? Educate yourself. Contact and lobby your Congress person and Senator. Identify and work with key Congressional staffers. Lobby the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways & Means Committee. Work with your local chamber and the U.S. Chamber, as well as any other business association you have a relationship with. Inform other industry groups. Contact and educate other family business owners. Use and promote the use of the free print ads we have developed at the Seattle Times. Use and promote the death tax web site (deathtax.com)

[The Seattle Times was founded in 1896 by Alden J. Blethen. The newspaper is currently

owned and operated by 4th and 5th generation family members. Six members of the Blethen family are employed full-time, three of whom are long-term members of senior management; another family member is actively involved in governance; and four more are employed during the summer. The Seattle Times is the largest evening newspaper left in the country. It is one of a handful of locally owned, family-owned metropolitan newspapers left in America. The Times and Blethen family are committed to perpetuating local, family ownership in spite of the overwhelming pressures to sell to large, public, foreign owned newspaper chains and despite personal and corporate resources that are drained away from the business and the community to deal with the estate tax. Individual family members have foregone significant personal wealth to continue family, local ownership. Fourth generation deeply involved with estate planning since 1975.]

SOME PROBLEMS WITH CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2400

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, today, the House of Representatives passed landmark legislation to improve our Nation's highways and transit systems. This legislation is an absolutely vital investment in our infrastructure. In my District, Highway 21—the deadliest road in Missouri and possibly the deadliest road in America—stands to see improvements that will save the lives of children and adults who drive on it daily.

But, there's a problem with this legislation. I am outraged that some of these very needed investments in our transportation system are funded on the backs of veterans—just before the day we honor the memories of those who have fallen for our country. It is also regrettable that additional funding was provided at the expense of our kids, who will lose vital child care at a time when we should be increasing our investment in children. The majority of my Democratic colleagues object to these cuts.

It is wrong that we have been forced to choose between safe roads and veterans health care, child welfare and other vital investments. The Administration proposed other ways to fund this bill, but Republican leaders refused to consider them.

I voted for the Democratic instruction to the negotiators of this agreement that we not use veterans health care as an offset for highway spending. The Republican leaders ignored this motion. Our veterans deserve better treatment than this.

I will support this legislation because of Highway 21 and the memory of those who have lost their lives on this road—dubbed Blood Alley. Action on a multi-year highway bill has already been delayed for months, and further delays could have serious adverse consequences on vital road and transit repairs across the country. But I believe we could have done much better than we have done

today—and that we have simply created new problems that will have to be addressed in the future.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON'S REMARKS
AT THE SIGNING OF THE NATO
ENLARGEMENT RATIFICATION
DOCUMENTS**

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, President Clinton signed the documents completing United States ratification of the accession protocols for Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic to become full-members of the NATO alliance. This is a historic occasion, Mr. Speaker, and one that places the United States firmly on the side of fostering democracy, security in Central Europe, and the creation of viable civil societies.

Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to President Clinton for playing a critical role in negotiating the agreements and winning the support of our other NATO allies for the admission of these three new countries to the alliance. His strong leadership at the Madrid Summit less than one year ago was crucial for this great victory.

I also want to acknowledge, Mr. Speaker, the leadership of Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, who was responsible for carefully shepherding through the process of negotiating the admission of these three countries to NATO. She has also personally taken the lead in convincing the American people of the vital interest that the United States has in the admission of these countries.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the remarks of President Clinton yesterday at the White House ceremony marking United Ratification of the accession protocols for Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic.

**REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT ON RATIFICATION
OF NATO ENLARGEMENT**

The PRESIDENT. Thank you very much. I suppose I should begin with an apology for having to dash off and pick up the paper, but I would hate to lose this document after all the effort we put into getting to this point. (Laughter.)

Mr. Vice President, thank you for your leadership on this issue. Senator Roth, Senator Biden, Secretary Albright, Secretary Cohen, General Ralston, Mr. Berger, to the ambassadors of Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and the other members of the diplomatic corps who are here, to Senators Levin and Lieberman and Lugar, Mikulski, and Smith, I thank all of you so much.

Let me say notwithstanding my good friend Senator Biden's overly generous remarks, we are here today because of the efforts of a lot of people who supported this effort: members of Congress and former members of Congress, present and former national security officials, present and former military leaders, representatives of our veterans, business unions, religious groups, ethnic communities. I especially thank Senators Lott and Daschle, Senators Helms and Biden, and you, Senator Roth, the chairman of our NATO observer group.

You behaved in the great tradition of Truman and Marshall and Vandenberg, uniting

our country across party for common values, common interests, and a common future.

It's really amazing, isn't it, that Bill Roth and Joe Biden come from Delaware. I want you to know there is no truth to the rumor that I agreed to move the NATO headquarters to Wilmington in return for this vote. (Laughter.) However, it does say a lot for those small states that these two remarkable men have made such an indispensable contribution to this effort. I thank the other senators who are here for their passionate commitments.

I'd also like to mention one other person, my advisor on NATO enlargement who managed the ratification process for the White House, Jeremy Rosner. Thank you, Jeremy. You did a great job, too, and we thank you. (Applause.)

I see so many people here that—and I don't want to get into calling names, but I thank Mr. Brzezinski, Ambassador Kirkpatrick, General Joulwan and so many others who are here who have been a part of America's effort over the last 50 years to make sure that after World War II freedom triumphs.

We learned at great cost in this century that if we wanted America to be secure at home we had to stand up for our interests, our ideals, and four friends around the world. Because of the alliances we've built and the work that our people have been able to do here, we near the end of this great century at a remarkable pinnacle of peace, with prosperity and declining social problems at home, and for the very first time ever a majority of the world's people living under governments of their own choosing.

Since World War II, no alliance for freedom has been more important or enduring than NATO. And as we look ahead to the next 50 years, we have to imagine what the world will be like and what it is we expect to do and, in particular in this case, what about NATO. Today we welcome Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, finally erasing the boundary line the Cold War artificially imposed on the continent of Europe, strengthening an alliance that now, clearly, is better preserved to keep the peace and preserve our security into the 21st century.

For the 16 of us already in NATO, enlarging our alliance will create three new allies ready to contribute troops and technology and ingenuity to protecting our territory, defending our security and pursuing our vital interest. The 60 million people who live in Hungary, Poland, and the Czech Republic, they now know that what they build in peace they will be able to keep in security. And America now knows that we have new allies to help us meet the new security challenges of the 21st century—something that our partnership in Bosnia so clearly demonstrates.

I would say also to the nations who have joined with us in the Partnership for Peace, and others who have considered doing so, and those who hope still someday to become NATO members, we are in the process of adapting this organization to the security challenges of the 21st century, and those who are with us in the Partnership for Peace, those who have been part of our endeavors in Bosnia, we appreciate you as well. We respect your aspirations for security; we share your devotion to your freedom; and we hope this is a day which you can celebrate as well.

We come to this day, thanks to many acts of courage—courage that toppled the Berlin Wall, ended the Cold War; the sacrifices by those who raised freedom's banner in Budapest in 1956, in Prague in 1968, in Gdansk in 1980; people like Lech Walesa, Vaclav Havel,

Arpad Goncz, so many others. The selfless investment of blood and treasure the American people made in freedom in the 20th century is also something we ought to stop and remember here today. There are so many people whose families gave so much in two world wars and the Cold War who should feel a personal sense of satisfaction and triumph because of this day. And I hope they do.

As we look ahead to the 21st century, again I say, we have to see what we're doing in NATO in the larger context of preparing for a different era. Our goal is to help to build a Europe that is undivided, free, democratic, at peace, and secure; a Europe in which Russia, Ukraine, and other states of the former Soviet Union join with us to make common cause; a dynamic new Europe with partnership for commerce and cooperation.

Therefore, we have supported the expansion of NATO and the Partnership for Peace. We have also supported all efforts at European integration and the expansion of European institutions to welcome new democracies. And we will continue to do so.

We want to imagine a future in which our children will be much less likely to cross the Atlantic to fight and die in a war, but much more likely to find partners in security, in cultural and commercial and educational endeavors. The expansion of NATO and the Partnership for Peace make the positive outcome much more probable.

This is a day for celebration, but also a day for looking ahead. Our work to adapt all our institutions to the challenges of the new century is far from done. On Monday I had the opportunity to go to Geneva to lay out a seven-point plan for the changes I believe the world trading system must embrace in order to fully and faithfully serve free people in the 21st century.

And just very briefly before I close, let me mention the things that I believe we still have to do with NATO. We have to build closer ties with the Partnership for Peace members. We have to reinforce the practical cooperation between NATO and Russia, and NATO and Ukraine. We have to see through our efforts to secure a lasting peace in the Balkans, and we cannot walk away until the job is done. (Applause.) We must achieve deeper reductions in our nuclear forces and lower the limits on conventional arms across the European continent.

Yes, we have more work to do, but for today, we remind the people of Europe that in the efforts that lie ahead, they can continue to count on the United States. And we remind the world that tomorrow, as yesterday, America will defend its values, protect its interests, and stand by its friends. So that years from now another generation may gather in this place and bask in the warm glow of liberty's light, because in our time we fulfilled America's eternal mission: to deepen the meaning of freedom, to widen the circle of opportunity, to strengthen the bonds of our union among ourselves and with others who believe in the primary importance of liberty and human dignity.

Thank you and God bless you all.

**IN HONOR OF STAND FOR
CHILDREN**

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize June 1, 1998, as Stand for Children

Day. On this day, Americans of all backgrounds will come together in their communities to take a Stand for Children, and to renew their community's commitment to improving the quality of our children's lives.

On Stand for Children Day, families, citizens, members of religious congregations, schools, community based organizations, businesses, and political and cultural groups will join together as a national community to recognize and address our children's unmet needs.

Caring for our children must be our families', communities', and Nation's first priority. This commitment must begin at the local level, and be carried to Washington by the Members of this body.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in recognizing June 1, 1998, as Stand for Children Day.

IN PRAISE OF THE SANTA BARBARA BOTANICAL GARDENS

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Santa Barbara Botanical Garden. In particular I would like to praise the work of six extraordinary third grade teachers from my district: Ms. Kelly McCarthy, Ms. Kathy Hines-Knight, Mrs. Christine Benedict, Ms. Connie Warner, Mr. Mark Stucky, and Ms. Janice Ulloa-Brown.

The Santa Barbara Botanical Garden seeks to promote scientific literacy and appreciation of the natural world through living displays, classes, interpretive materials, and discovery-based activities. Also, the Santa Barbara Botanical Garden provides relevant materials and educational programs, as well as exploration-based outdoor educational experiences, in order to augment the science curriculum of local teachers.

Kelly McCarthy, Kathy Hines-Knight, Christine Benedict, Connie Warner, Mark Stucky, and Janice Ulloa-Brown, third grade teachers at Cleveland School in Santa Barbara, epitomize the dedicated, intellectually curious elementary school teacher and make science enjoyable for all students, with considerable attention given to helping children with different learning styles and languages of origin grasp the concepts and develop enthusiasm for science through hands-on learning experiences.

The Santa Barbara Botanical Garden has named these third grade teachers to the Association of Science and Technologies Center's Honor Roll of Teachers for 1998.

I commend these teachers for their exemplary role in teaching the plant sciences and successfully providing an atmosphere which fosters a love of learning and an appreciation of nature in their students.

PEACE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, today marks a truly significant milestone in the long and difficult quest for peace, reconciliation and the economic reconstruction of Northern Ireland.

On this day, men and women throughout the island of Ireland, both in the North and the Republic, will be given the opportunity for the first time in history to vote on a plan designed to end sectarian strife, armed aggression and political turmoil, and move the island of Ireland into a new peaceful and prosperous era for all people there. I know they will seize that opportunity.

Recently, I visited the Republic of Ireland and the North with a group of my constituents, including business, labor and community leaders, state legislators and my good friend Paul S. Quinn, a native Rhode Islander and prominent Washington attorney. I came away greatly encouraged by that visit, but persuaded that while we, in the United States with President Clinton's dynamic leadership, have done much to move the peace process ahead, much remains to be done, particularly in economic terms if the peace process is to succeed. I am therefore pleased to introduce into the RECORD at this time an excellent article by Mr. Quinn from today's Journal of Commerce that lays out a blueprint showing how that economic progress can be achieved. I urge all of my colleagues and friends of Ireland everywhere to read this carefully and to continue to commit themselves to the cause of peace, reconciliation, and economic reconstruction of the island of Ireland, during the critical months and years ahead.

REBUILDING IRELAND'S ECONOMY

(By Paul S. Quinn)

The people of Northern Ireland and the republic of Ireland face a historic choice today when they vote on the peace agreement worked out among the various factions involved in the struggle in the North.

A yes vote is the key to the next steps in the region, but it is only a beginning. Economic growth and stability, shared by Catholic and Protestant alike, is essential to the continued progress of peace in Northern Ireland and the border areas with the republic.

In the 15 years I have traveled there, the North has changed from a place fraught with distrust and violence to one where peace is beginning to take root.

In my recent travels there, I have been struck by two things. The first is the tremendous appreciation that people have for the commitment that President Clinton and his foreign policy team, the U.S. Congress and, of course, former Maine Sen. George Mitchell have made to the search for peace.

But just as striking as their gratitude is their fervent desire to have us remain engaged in the region. They believe, rightly, that in order for the North to truly become a new place, the United States, both our government and our private sector, will have to be part of making that happen.

Since 1986, the United States has put its money where its mouth is in the effort to

turn Northern Ireland's economy around. We have done this primarily through our support for the International Fund for Ireland, which has been a tremendous success. Indeed, it is a story that has never really been told. The fund has helped to increase dramatically investment in the region, and more than 28,000 jobs have been created.

There also has been substantial support from the private sector in this country, primarily through the American Ireland Fund, in the areas of direct economic help and sponsorship of educational and training projects.

Unfortunately, more is required to cement the great achievement of the peace agreement. Additional economic commitment is necessary, and much if not most of that has to come from the private sector.

The business community and the governments directly and indirectly involved with the peace process must pick up the challenge made by President Clinton and British Prime Minister Tony Blair, reiterated on May 18 to the people of Northern Ireland: There will be increased investment if the peace process continues, and all on the island of Ireland will benefit.

There are some specific steps that can be taken to help achieve this goal of creating jobs and economic opportunity.

There must be continued support for the International Fund for Ireland by our government, as well as the European Union, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and perhaps other concerned governments. The peace agreement does not mean the fund can close up shop.

Hard questions need to be asked sooner rather than later on how to best make use of the \$500 million stimulus package the British government has put together for the North. Clearly, the British government will have its own ideas. But the private sector and others familiar with the region should offer their good offices to help ensure that this money is well spent and does not get lost in the bureaucracy.

Commerce Secretary William Daley is going to the region in early June with an impressive group of U.S. business executives. This visit is very timely and important, and an assessment by Mr. Daley and his team can provide a blueprint for the kind of private investment that is both needed and achievable during the critical days ahead.

There should be an economic conference in the region soon. The 1996 White House conference in Washington on Ireland laid a foundation for what could be done to help Northern Ireland. Using the results of that conference as a starting point, a regionally based conference could help move ideas to action. A comprehensive plan needs to be developed and implemented without delay.

For its part, the U.S. government may want to see if there is more it can do to help strengthen the economy of the region by spurring private-sector involvement.

It is clear that, regardless of the nature and extent of government assistance provided to Northern Ireland, at the end of the day it is the ability to attract and retain private investment that will matter most.

Men and women of goodwill have worked very hard to get the various factions in Northern Ireland to the point where peace is possible. This effort should now be matched by the efforts of the private sector.

IN HONOR OF NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY

HON. JAY W. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor National Missing Children's Day on Monday, May 25, to remember the girls and boys for whom we search, and to pay my respect to the mothers and fathers across Northeast Wisconsin—parents like Phyllis Makowski of Marinette, Wisconsin—and across the country who know the suffering that comes with a missing child.

Before I was elected to Congress, I reported the news every night to the people of Northeast Wisconsin. We reported on every story imaginable, but it was the stories of families who were searching for loved ones that I will never forget. Whether it was 12-year-old Cora Jones from Appleton, or Lauri Depies of Menasha, the emotions were heart-wrenching and the events were tragic. I had the opportunity many times to speak with the mothers and fathers as they searched for their missing children—I will always remember the trauma and the despair they were subjected to.

That is why Jay Breyer and Kim Maas from "Youth Educated in Safety," or "Y.E.S.," came to visit with me in Washington to tell me about a loophole in the law that was hindering the search for missing children, they had my immediate attention. Because I know the pain dealt to the families and the entire community, when a child is missing and there are no answers, only questions.

That meeting led to the introduction of new legislation by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), and myself. We call the bill, "Jennifer's Law," named in honor of Jennifer Wilmer, who has been missing since 1993, and whose mother, Susan, has fought so hard to help other families in this terrible situation. "Jennifer's Law" is aimed at helping the families of missing persons bring closure to their search, and giving the police more information to solve crimes.

Right now, we have a national crime information center (NCIC) database of missing persons. We also have a separate list of unidentified persons. But, tragically, these lists cannot be adequately cross-referenced.

We believe there are thousands of unidentified persons found every year, deceased or living (perhaps with amnesia), who are not reported in a way that will help us close cases where people are missing.

It is reported that New York City alone buries as many as 3,000 unclaimed bodies every year. But these aren't just bodies. They are real lives.

But imagine that for every body found is a family hoping for clues . . . searching . . . waiting for an answer. Also imagine that for every unclaimed, unidentified body may be clues about a criminal who may never be caught.

Our bill, "Jennifer's Law," would enhance the reporting of information about unidentified persons. It would require states to report to the missing persons file any information on un-

identified persons they find in their jurisdiction. The legislation also requires the FBI to modernize the missing persons file and the unidentified persons file to make these lists compatible for cross-referencing.

By improving the ability of the FBI to cross-reference the national missing persons file with an enhanced unidentified persons file, many families will find the closure they need as they search for missing children, husbands, wives, and other family members. Also, we expect that better information about these unidentified bodies—dental records, fingerprints, and x-rays—would bring many clues to help track down predators and criminals.

A logical and complete cross-referencing of the missing persons file and the unidentified persons file simply does not exist right now. But it will.

Families who are searching for loved ones deserve our best effort and the right answers. We should use every resource at our disposal to help these families and track down criminals. On National Missing Children's Day, I want to encourage my colleagues to lend their support to this worthy legislation for families of missing children who need our help.

IN HONOR OF NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN DAY

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, May 25th is National Missing Children's Day. As Chairman of the Congressional Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus, I'd like to speak for a moment about HR 2850, "The Jennifer's Law Act of 1997," which would help ensure that parents are able to bring closure to their search for missing children. I introduced this bill in November with my colleagues, Congressman JAY JOHNSON and Congressman TOM LANTOS.

Under current law, states are required to report information on missing children to the FBI so that data can be entered into the National Crime Information Center's (NCIC) Missing Person File. However, states are not required to report information to the NCIC's Unidentified Person File when they recover an unidentified body. Unfortunately, a logical and complete cross-referencing of the Missing Person File and the Unidentified Person File simply does not exist.***STRPGFIT***

Every week, unidentified deceased children are found, yet their families may never know and may never stop their difficult search. The families are denied the sense of closure to their tragic loss, at least knowing that their child was no longer missing. In late December, the body of GiGi Arnett Harris was found in a morgue, where it had lain unidentified for two years. Stories like that of Ms. Harris would not occur if Jennifer's Law is enacted.

Jennifer's Law would correct this problem by requiring that states report to the NCIC information on unidentified persons that they find in their jurisdiction. It would also require that the FBI modernize the Missing Persons File and the Unidentified Persons File to make the lists compatible for cross-referencing.

It's time to bring comfort to families of missing children in their suffering. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this very important legislation.

IN HONOR OF NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to speak out in favor of an extremely worthwhile and important piece of legislation—H.R. 2850, the Jennifer's Law Act.***STRPGFIT***

This bill would require states to report missing children information to the National Crime Information Center so that it can be entered into a missing person database. Missing person files are already sent to the FBI and, as we all know, two heads, or two agencies in this case, are better than one when it comes to finding missing and abducted kids.

In my congressional district alone, 68 missing children have been reported since 1994. Typically, these children are illegally abducted by a family member or a stranger, run away from home, or became lost. Thankfully, the vast majority of the children in my area were found, according to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. However, 5 children are still missing, and that is 5 kids too many.

Congress needs to do everything possible to find these five youngsters, as well as thousands of others from around the country. I urge my colleagues to support Jennifer's Law Act to enhance federal and state authorities access to data that may reunite families with their missing children.

STARK RELEASES MEMO FROM MEDICARE ACTUARIES, SHOWS WE CAN SAVE MEDICARE WITHOUT RADICAL SURGERY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in response to a number of questions I submitted last fall, I have received the following memo from the Office of the Chief Actuary of the Medicare agency.***STRPGFIT***

I asked what effect various options for spending restraints or increased revenues would have on the long-term outlook for the Medicare Trust Fund. The Actuary's memo makes it clear that we can solve Medicare's long-term problems without radical change.

A lot of politicians and editorial writers cry that the sky is falling because of the coming retirement of the Baby Boom generation. The Actuaries show that with a variety of reasonable changes, Medicare will be there for our children and grandchildren.

The memo shows that with reasonable controls on hospitals and doctor inflation and very

small tax changes, we can easily solve Medicare's financial problems between now and 2022, and solve more than half the 1998-2072 problem. For example, a three year freeze on hospital payment inflation would cut the short-term problem in half and the 75 year budget shortfall by one-quarter. A freeze is doable, because the Medicare Payment Advisory Committee (MedPAC) reports that at current rates, in 2003 hospital Medicare payment profits are likely to be about 15%—far more than we should be paying.

As another alternative, if we donated half the tobacco settlement to the Medicare Trust Fund and saved the next decade's budget surpluses for Medicare, we would keep the Hospital Trust Fund solvent way past 2020.

We don't need tax increases. If we just save the pending surpluses for Medicare, instead of dribbling them away, we can solve Medicare's problems over the next twenty years.

A proposal to hold Hospital Trust Fund spending to the growth in the Medicare population plus the per capita growth in Gross Domestic Product, would solve half the long-term financial problems of the Trust Fund. Holding health inflation to this level will be tough, unless private sector health inflation is held to similar levels—but we should try. The fat and waste in the health care system is extraordinary, and we should make this our goal.

The Office of Actuary estimates also show that the Stark-Moynihan Medicare Early Access bill (H.R. 3470, 3471) allowing people to buy into Medicare as early as age 55 would be revenue neutral over the next 25 years and then actually improve the Trust Fund because of the bill's anti-fraud provisions.

People who want to abolish Medicare and privatize all government programs are trying to scare Americans into believing Medicare can't be saved. Take a look at these budget estimates; these are reasonable changes that we can and should make. With additional savings we should even be able to improve the existing program to provide a pharmaceutical benefit.

MEMORANDUM,
May 15, 1998.

From: Sol Mussey, Director, Medicare and Medicaid Cost Estimates Group, Office of the Actuary, HCFA

Subject: Estimated Long-Range Financial Impact of Selected HI Proposals

The attached table provides estimates for several proposals designed to help reduce the Hospital Insurance (HI) program's long-range actuarial deficit. The attached table provides the 25-year, 50-year, and 75-year impacts on the actuarial balance, together with the resulting balances themselves.

The attached is based on the 1998 Trustees Report, intermediate assumptions, and consequently include the effects of the Balanced

Budget Act of 1997. Each line of the table represents the actuarial balances under current law modified for that particular proposal only. No request was made at this time for any combination of proposals. In practice, the financial impact of a legislative package made up of several of these proposals would not necessarily equal the sum of the individual impacts, due to potential interactions among provisions.

The estimates shown for the age 62 buy-in proposal are based on the proposal in the President's 1999 Budget. Since the proposal in the short run is to be financed by other savings proposals in the budget, we included the effects of these other proposals. Hence, the 25-year effect on the actuarial balance is zero. However, the buy-in proposal becomes self-financing after about 20 years and the savings from the other proposals in the budget are assumed to continue. Therefore, there is some positive effect on the actuarial balance for the 50- and 75-year projection periods. The center of excellence proposal is also included in the President's 1999 Budget.

As is always the case with long-range financial estimates, the impacts shown for the attached proposals are subject to considerable uncertainty. Actual future effects could differ substantially from these estimates.

SOL MUSSEY, ASA,
Director, Medicare and Medicaid
Cost Estimates Group.

ESTIMATED LONG-RANGE FINANCIAL IMPACTS OF SELECTED HI PROPOSALS

(Expressed as a percent of HI taxable payroll)

	Change in actuarial balance ¹			Actuarial balance of HI trust fund		
	25-yr period (1998-2022)	50-yr period (1998-2047)	75-yr period (1998-2072)	25-yr period (1998-2022)	50-yr period (1998-2047)	75-yr period (1998-2072)
Current law				-0.73	-1.61	-2.10
Proposal:						
Hold HI growth to increase in enrollment +GDP/capita	0.31	0.77	1.06	-0.42	-0.84	-1.04
Reinstitute and expand Center of Excellence programs eff. 1/1/00 ²	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.73	-1.61	-2.10
Hospital PPS freeze 2000-2002	0.35	0.48	0.55	-0.38	-1.13	-1.55
Buy-in at 62	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.73	-1.60	-2.09
Increase HI tax rate to 3.2% from 2.9%	0.25	0.28	0.28	-0.48	-1.33	-1.82
Donate half tobacco settlement to HI fund ³	0.10	0.10	0.10	-0.63	-1.51	-2.00

¹ Positive figures represent an improvement in the actuarial balance, reflecting either a reduction in expenditures or an increase in revenues. ² Included in the President's 1999 Budget. ³ We used 10-year estimates provided by the Joint Committee on Taxation and extrapolated them in the long-range.

Note: Estimates are based on the intermediate set of assumptions from the 1998 Trustees Report. Office of the Actuary, Health Care Financing Administration, 15-May-98.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SENIOR AIRMAN ANDRE L. WALKER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives and the American public the distinguished honor of a fellow Missourian. Senior Airman Andre L. Walker, of St. Louis, was recently chosen as the Air National Guard Airman of the Year.

Senior Airman Andre L. Walker is a Satcom/Wideband Communications Specialist assigned to the 239th Combat Communications Squadron as a TRC-170 tactical communications terminal crew member, Missouri Air National Guard Base, Lambert Field, St. Louis, Missouri. He is 31 years old and was born in St. Louis, Missouri. He attended McCluer Senior High School and was a member of the school football team and the Future Business Leaders of America (FBLA).

After graduation from high school, Airman Walker was locally employed while attending

S. Louis Community College's Florissant Valley and Forest Park campuses. He graduated with honors from Forest Park Community College with an Associate of Arts degree in Business Administration. He then went on to continue his education at the University of Missouri, St. Louis campus.

In July 1995 Airman Walker enlisted in the Missouri Air National Guard, and was sent to Basic Military Training in September of the same year. He was selected as flight leader (Dorm Chief) and his flight had the overall highest score in intrasquadron competition. After completing BMT, Airman Walker attended Satcom/Wideband Specialist Training at Keesler AFB, Mississippi, where he was a student leader and member of the drill team in his squadron.

After graduating from technical school, he volunteered to assist a Civil Engineering squadron install fiber optics lines on Spangdahlem Air Base, Spangdahlem, Germany. Airman Walker was recognized as an outstanding performer for his efforts during the project. In August 1996 Airman Walker volunteered to serve in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in support of Operation Southern Watch. He re-

ceived an Air Force Commendation Medal for his performance there.

Airman Walker returned home in January 1997 and assisted the 131st Fighter Wing in its' Mobility Warehouse Reorganization Project in which he and his team completed the task in eighty percent of its estimated time. His team received recognition for its Superior Performance. He subsequently served as an augmentee for the 107th Air Control Squadron during their Operational Readiness Exercise, and afterward he returned to the Middle East for a second tour. Upon his return home in June 1997 he assisted his squadron in preparing for their upcoming Operational Readiness Exercise until August 1997. After the August Operational Readiness Exercise, he was recognized as a Superior Performer by his squadron for his efforts during the Operational Readiness Exercise. Airman Walker subsequently returned to Phoenix, Arizona, in September to assist the 107th Air Control Squadron in their Operational Readiness Inspection. While there, he and two others discovered and extinguished a brush fire on the Fort Huachuca Army Base, preventing potential injury to military personnel and equipment. Airman Walker was again recommended for the

Air Force Commendation medal for his efforts there, confirmation of his decoration is pending.

His military awards include the Air Force Commendation Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Joint Forces Expeditionary Medal, and Air Force Overseas Short Ribbon.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in congratulating Andre L. Walker as the Air National Guard's Airman of the Year.

FLOOR STATEMENT ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION ACT

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Metropolitan Washington Regional Transportation Act" with my colleague, Senator CHUCK ROBB, to address the traffic congestion problems within the metropolitan Washington D.C. region. We now have the second longest average commuting time in the nation.

According to the Greater Washington Board of Trade, this increased commuting time and congestion costs each man, woman, and child in the region more than \$800 per year in lost time, wasted fuel, and environmental damage. Long commutes and traffic congestion have also become quality of life issues to area residents, robbing many families of the one commodity Washingtonians never seem to have enough of—time. Some drivers facing a longer commute have even become a safety hazard as they race recklessly to cut a precious few minutes from their daily commute. Last year's tragedies on I-95 and the George Washington Parkway are still fresh on everyone's mind. For those who lack cars, the distance between employment opportunities and affordable housing has grown more and more difficult to traverse. Our economic prosperity and quality of life hinge on improving our congestion problem.

Unfortunately, as we look to the future the traffic situation only grows worse. Even with increase in federal funds Virginia will receive under legislation reauthorizing federal surface transportation programs, this region will still fall seriously short of meeting the growing demand for transportation improvements. For the period of 1990 through 2020, this region can expect both a 43 percent increase in population and 43 percent increase in employment. This growth and increased dependency on the automobile is expected to increase by 79 percent the number of vehicle miles traveled in the region by 2020.

The Board of Trade estimates that transportation spending is expected to fall short of the region's transportation needs by more than \$500 million annually. Any solution to current and future congestion demands strategic investment in both our road and mass transit system. It demands better land use and planning decisions and better interjurisdictional cooperation. And it also demands that this region

come together and raise additional revenue to finance priority transportation projects that will provide immediate congestion relief.

It may not be a popular idea, but we have to do more, and we have to do it ourselves. Federal and state taxes levied on our citizens will always take a "haircut" on before spending any of the balance back in this region. It seems to me, that the only way to ensure that we get 100 percent of funds we need is to raise more ourselves and spend them locally. It is also a process that ensures that the money gets spent where we determine it is needed most. I think the key to public support is identifying a list of priority projects that could be completed on a fast track providing the public with the assurances that their additional tax dollars will buy specific congestion relief. A large number of urban communities have already established a dedicated funding source for their transit systems.

In the past, leaders from this region have shared a vision and worked successfully together to address important transportation needs, through such institutions as the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, and the National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board at the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. We need a similar vision to carry us forward another 30 years.

The Metropolitan Washington Regional Transportation Act will help us craft this vision. The legislation we are introducing has five key elements: (1) It provides a new option to help the metropolitan Washington region more effectively address its transportation needs; (2) it empowers the National Capital Region Transportation Planning Board to consult with the metropolitan Washington region jurisdictions and the public to achieve consensus on a list of critical transportation projects and a funding mechanism that are needed to address the growing congestion crisis in the region but cannot be funded within the current and forecasted federal, state and local funding levels for such projects; (3) it establishes a Corporation with the power to accept revenue and issue debt to provide short-term funding for projects that have been agreed to by the region; (4) it grants consent to the metropolitan Washington region jurisdictions to enter into an interstate compact or agreement that would help meet the region's long-term transportation needs; and (5) it provides \$60 million in matching federal grants as an incentive to encourage the creation of the federal corporation.

This legislation provides a framework under which a regional transportation needs could be addressed. It requires consultation with state and local officials at every level and in an effort to win state support, the legislation preciously guards state control of both the corporation and the authority through veto power. It does not raise anyone's taxes, but it does provide a mechanism or a "vessel" through which the local jurisdictions could coordinate and commit future revenues to finance the construction of specific transportation projects that otherwise will not get built or built anytime soon.

The "Metropolitan Washington Regional Transportation Act" gives us a choice and

helps start a debate on how we should take control and improve our future transportation system and improve our quality of life. Our failure to act and meet our transportation needs will have a much higher cost. The Board of Trade places the cumulative regional economic losses from the failure to meet our transportation needs in the year 2020 at between \$70.2 billion to \$182 billion.

That economic loss includes: a 350 percent or \$345 million increase in shipping costs; \$1.3 billion to \$2.6 billion in higher warehousing and inventory costs; \$1,365 per household per year higher consumer costs; and more than \$1,000 per household per year in higher personal travel costs.

Mr. Speaker, this region has a choice. I am optimistic that when given the facts and the various options our citizens and elected officials will take control of our emerging transportation crisis and make the right choice.

I am including with my statement a copy of a letter supporting this legislation that was received from the county chairs and mayors of all eight Northern Virginia jurisdictions. This letter reflects a commitment local leaders have made to let this debate go forward and make some tough decisions. I applaud their leadership.

I would also like to express my appreciation to Fairfax City Mayor John Mason and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Government for generating critical local support and thoughtful counsel on crafting this proposal.

HON. CHARLES C. ROBB,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

HON. JAMES P. MORAN,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR ROBB AND MR. MORAN: We, the mayors and chairs of the Northern Virginia cities and counties, appreciate and support legislation you are preparing to introduce that is designed to help meet this region's critical transportation needs through improved coordination, cooperation and additional funding. We believe the approach outlined in the *Metropolitan Washington Regional Transportation Act* will provide a mechanism to address the serious shortfall in funding for transportation infrastructure needs in the metropolitan Washington region.

The Washington region is unique. We are the only metropolitan area in which multiple states and a Federal district are engaged in addressing transportation issues. As noted in your discussion draft for the proposed Act, it is in the Nation's interest that the region have a transportation system that is supportive of the Federal interest in having an efficient and effective regional transportation system, as well as our role in being an international tourist attraction (some 20,000,000 visitors today; anticipated to be 40,000,000 in 20 years).

Your proposed legislation touches on the two key elements that are needed to stimulate additional funding in the Washington region—a "mechanism" that can receive and distribute funds as well as upfront funding from the Congress that will "prime the pump." We are clear that the proposed "mechanism" does not have independent taxing authority.

We, the elected leaders of Northern Virginia's cities and counties, appreciate your efforts on the region's behalf. We encourage and strongly support your initiative.

With warm personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mayor, City of Alexandria, Mayor, City of Fairfax, Mayor, City of Falls

Church, Mayor, City of Manassas, Chairman, Arlington County Board, Chairman, Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Chairman, Loudoun County Board of Supervisors, Chairman, Prince William Board of County Supervisors.

U.S. SHOULD INVESTIGATE GEN. PINOCHET'S ROLE IN U.S. ASSASSINATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the attached op-ed printed in the Los Angeles Times on May 17, 1998, concerning U.S.-Chile relations.

One of the worst acts of state sponsored terrorism took place right here in Washington, D.C. on September 21, 1976. A bomb was placed under the car of Orlando Letelier, a Chilean exile and former Chilean chancellor under the democratically elected government of Salvador Allende. While driving to work that morning, the bomb was detonated as the car wound around Sheridan Circle, killing Letelier and his American assistant, Ronnie Karpen Moffitt and seriously wounding her husband, Michael Moffitt.

With the help of the FBI, several people were brought to trial for the crime, but it was always believed that Gen. Augusto Pinochet, who seized power in Chile in a bloody coup in 1973 and is—incidentally—now a sitting member of the Chilean Senate, had directed the assassination. There was not enough evidence at the time, however, to directly link him to the crime.

More evidence has come to light since then, and other nations have launched investigations of state-sponsored killings directed by the Chilean secret police. Argentina, Spain and Italy for example are investigating past crimes, and Spain in particular is looking into whether Pinochet was directly involved in the Letelier assassination and other killings.

Spain has asked the United States for cooperation in this investigation, and regrettably that assistance has not always been forthcoming. Along with my colleague Mr. CONYERS of Michigan, I have written the Administration urging their complete and total cooperation with the Spanish investigation.

As the following article points out, there is mounting evidence that Pinochet was directly involved in the killing of Orlando Letelier and Ronnie Karpen Moffitt.

I urge the Administration to strongly consider reopening its own investigation of those murders as well as fully cooperate with the Spanish investigation.

Neither Congress nor the Administration should forego the opportunity to send a strong and clear message that we will not tolerate terrorism on our soil. And our developing relationship with the new government of Chile should not shield Pinochet from responsibility if it is proven that he was responsible for the assassination of innocent civilians.

IS A TERRORIST HIDING IN CHILE'S SENATE?

(By Scott Armstrong and Saul Landau)

When Bill Clinton addressed the Chilean legislature last month, he did not see the

face of Augusto Pinochet. Nor did he mention the name of the recently retired army commander and former president-dictator of Chile. But the unresolved issue of Pinochet's involvement in the worst act of international terrorism in Washington in the past 50 years still hangs over U.S.-Chilean relations.

Pinochet figures in problems Chile has with Spain, Italy and Argentina. In each of these countries, official investigations are underway that could link Pinochet directly to overseas assassinations and unsuccessful plots to silence his critics during his 17-year military reign.

An Argentine judge is investigating Pinochet on charges brought by the daughter of Gen. Carlos Prats, a former Chilean chief of staff, and his wife. The two were living as exiles in Buenos Aires in September 1974, when a car bomb blew them nine stories high. Argentine authorities arrested a former officer of DINA, the Chilean secret police, who has implicated other senior Chilean secret-police officials.

An Italian court is probing Pinochet's responsibility in the September 1975 shooting in Rome, of an exiled Chilean Christian Democrat legislator, Bernardo Leighton, and his wife. A gunman put bullets in the backs of their heads, but both survived. One month later, Pinochet met an Italian fascist leader in Madrid, who was subsequently charged with the shooting.

One piece of evidence caught the attention of the Italian magistrate: A Sept. 16, 1975, memo to Pinochet from Col. Manuel Contreras, chief of DINA, Chile's intelligence and secret-police agency. In it, Contreras requests for DINA an additional \$600,000 for "reasons that I consider indispensable," one of which is "the neutralization of the [Chilean] government junta's principle adversaries abroad, especially in Mexico, Argentina, Costa Rica, the U.S.A. and Italy." These countries were all hosts to DINA assassination attempts or to aborted DINA assassination plots.

Spanish judges have studied this document, too. In July 1996, the Union of Progressive Spanish prosecutors and lawyers, representing the families of victims of Pinochet's reign of terror, accused Pinochet of international terrorism, genocide and crimes against humanity. In 1978, Pinochet granted an amnesty for himself and his military subordinates who, according to the 1997 official Chilean government record, killed more than 3,190 people and tortured thousands more. Later, Pinochet arranged to retire from the military as a "senator for life," a status that, when combined with the amnesty, amounted to impunity from prosecution in Chile. Recently, a Chilean judge accepted the complaint of Gladys Marin, a Chilean communist, who has accused Pinochet of kidnapping her husband and other leaders, torturing them and making them "disappear." But few hold out hope of an investigation, a prosecution and conviction in Chile.

Spanish Judge Garcia Castellon certified Spanish jurisdiction in a similar case. More than a dozen Spanish citizens, including priests, fell victim to the excesses of Chile's military dictatorship. The judge also cast his investigative net for evidence to Washington, where DINA had struck on Sept. 21, 1976.

On that day, Orlando Letelier, former Chilean chancellor under President Salvador Allende, and Ronni Karpen Moffitt, a U.S. citizen and colleague of his at the Institute for Policy Studies, were killed by a bomb

planted under the seat of their car. FBI agents tracked the murders back to DINA's Contreras. A 1978 Washington grand jury indicted him and eight other named conspirators and several unindicted co-conspirators. Two former U.S. prosecutors and two of the FBI agents who worked the Letelier-Moffitt case have declared they believe Pinochet was responsible for the murders.

The U.S. government also learned some details about Chile's overseas terrorism from Michael Townley, a U.S. citizen working for the Chilean secret police, who confessed to organizing the Letelier assassination. In 1980, Townley told a U.S. court that he had received orders from Contreras to assassinate Letelier. Townley flew to the United States under a false name, recruited a gang of anti-Castro Cubans to help him do the job, then made the bomb and detonator and placed the explosives under Letelier's car seat. Two Cuban exiles, who later pleaded guilty, detonated the bomb.

After plea-bargaining for a reduced sentence and testifying against his fellow conspirators, Townley gradually disclosed to the FBI other information about DINA. After the September 1973 Pinochet-led coup that overthrew the Allende government, Townley had ingratiated himself to DINA by demonstrating his electronic expertise. He also showed an aptitude for more exotic tasks and, by 1974, he had received an assignment to kill abroad.

Townley, according to bureau agents, began to think of himself as DINA's jackal, referring to the 1960s French killer who almost assassinated President Charles DeGaulle. FBI Special Agent Robert Scherrer slowly developed a father-confessor relationship with Townley, who told him how he and other elite Chilean agents organized the killing of Gen. Prats. The FBI learned of "Operation Condor," an agreement among six Latin American secret-police agencies to spy on their enemies abroad and even eliminate them. In the Prats case, for example, Townley recruited Argentine agents to detonate the bomb he had built.

Scherrer also extracted from Townley details about the Leighton hit in Rome, in which an Italian fascist leader pulled the trigger and a Cuban exile group in Miami took the public credit. In 1997, the Italian court condemned (in absentia) Contreras and Townley for attempted murder of the Leightons in Rome.

Townley's stores have been reinforced by other evidence to the point that the Letelier case may be reopened. All nine conspirators listed in the 1978 indictment have been tried. The unindicted co-conspirators could include Pinochet himself. Yet, prosecutors lacked direct evidence that would warrant an indictment of the former Chilean president.

Then, last December 23, Contreras, now serving a seven-year sentence in Chile for his role in the Letelier-Moffitt murders, declared that he was following Pinochet's orders in every action that he undertook. Since his statement was offered as part of an effort to get his sentence reduced, it's self-serving. But it appears to corroborate the conclusions of the U.S. officials involved in the case.

Pinochet has escaped prosecution in Chile because of the amnesty he granted himself and his cronies. But there is one exception: U.S. pressure could compel his prosecution in the Letelier-Moffitt case in Chile. But there is little likelihood justice will be done there unless it is pursued here in the United States.

Although he failed to confront Pinochet while visiting Chile, Clinton still can ask

Atty. Gen. Janet Reno to reopen the Letelier-Moffitt investigation into Pinochet's role as its alleged author. Such a request would signal a formal end of official impunity under which Pinochet has hidden for more than two decades. It would send a message to state terrorists everywhere.

THE INDONESIA CRISIS

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 22, 1998

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, the Soviet system, along with the Berlin Wall, came crashing down in 1989, the same year the new, never-to-end, era came to a screeching halt in Japan. The Japanese economic miracle of the 1970's and the 1980's, with its "guaranteed" safeguards, turned out to be a lot more vulnerable than any investor wanted to believe. Today the Nikkei (Tokyo) stock average is still down 57% from 1989, and the Japanese banking system remains vulnerable to its debt burden, a weakening domestic economy and a growing East Asian crisis spreading like a wild fire. That which started in 1989 in Japan—and possibly was hinted at even in the 1987 stock market "crash" here—is now sweeping the Asian markets. The possibility of what is happening in Asia spreading next to Europe, and then to America, should not be summarily dismissed.

ECONOMIC FALLACY

Belief that an artificial boom, brought about by Central Bank credit creation, can last forever is equivalent to finding the philosopher's stone. Wealth cannot be created out of thin air. New money and credit, although it can on the short-term give an illusion of wealth creation, is destructive of wealth on the long run. This is what we are witnessing in Indonesia—the long run—and it's a much more destructive scenario than the currently collapsing financial system in Japan. All monetary inflation, something nearly all countries of the world are now participating in, must by their very nature lead to an economic slump.

The crisis in Indonesia is the predictable consequence of decades of monetary inflation. Timing, severity, and duration of a correction, is unpredictable. These depend on political perceptions, realities, subsequent economic policies, and the citizen's subjective reaction to the ongoing events. The issue of trust in the future and concerns for personal liberties greatly influence the outcome. Even a false trust, or an ill-founded sense of security from an authoritarian leader, can alter the immediate consequences of the economic corrections, but it cannot prevent the inevitable contraction of wealth as is occurring slowly in the more peaceful Japan and rapidly and violently in Indonesia.

The illusion of prosperity created by inflation, and artificially high currency values, encourage over-expansion, excessive borrowing and delusions that prosperity will last forever. This attitude was certainly present in Indonesia prior to the onset of the economic crisis in mid 1997. Even military spending by the Indonesian government was enjoying hefty in-

creases during the 1990's. All that has quickly ended as the country now struggles for survival.

But what we cannot lose sight of is that the Indonesia economic bubble was caused by a flawed monetary policy which led to all the other problems. Monetary inflation is the mother of all "crony capitalism."

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CORRECTION

One important characteristic of an economic correction, after a period of inflation (credit expansion), is its unpredictable nature because subjective reactions of all individuals concerned influence both political and economic events. Therefore, it's virtually impossible to predict when and how the bubble will burst. Its duration likewise is not scientifically ascertainable.

A correction can be either deflationary or inflationary or have characteristics of both. Today, in Indonesia, the financial instruments and real estate are deflating in price, while consumer prices are escalating at the most rapid rate in 30 years due to the depreciation of the rupiah. Indonesia is in the early stages of an inflationary depression—a not unheard of result of sustained Central Bank inflationary policy. Many believe price inflation only occurs with rapid growth. This is not so.

Blame is misplace. Rarely is the Central Bank and irredeemable paper money blamed—unless a currency value goes toward zero. In Indonesia the most vulnerable scapegoat has been the Chinese businessmen who are now in threat of their lives and fleeing the country.

A much more justifiable "scapegoat" is the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the American influence on the stringent reforms demanded in order to receive the \$43 billion IMF-led bailout. IMF policy only aggravates and prolongs the agony while helping the special interest rich at the expense of the poor. The IMF involvement should not be a distraction from the fundamental cause of the financial problem, monetary inflation, even if it did allow three decades of sustained growth.

"Crony capitalism" was not the cause of Indonesia's trouble. Inflationism and political corruption allow crony capitalism to exist. It would be better to call it economic interventionism for the benefit of special interests—a mild form of fascism—than to abuse the free market term of capitalism.

Any serious economic crisis eventually generates political turmoil, especially if political dissent has been held in check by force for any significant period of time. There should be no surprise to see the discontent, with blood in the streets of Jakarta, soon spread and build. Political events serve to aggravate and magnify the logical but subjectively-sensitive declining currency values and the faltering economy. The snowballing effect makes the political crisis much more serious than the economic crisis since it distracts from the sound reforms that could restore economic growth. These circumstances, instead of leading to more freedom, invite marshal law for the purpose of restoring stability and the dangers that go with marshal law.

Errors in economic thinking prompt demands from the masses for more government programs to take care of the rapidly growing number of poor. Demands for more socialism

and price controls result whether it's in education, medical care, unemployment benefits or whatever—all programs that Indonesia cannot afford even if they tried to appease the rioting populous.

SOLUTIONS ATTEMPTED

The IMF's \$43 billion bailout promise has done nothing to quell the panic in the streets of Jakarta. If anything, conditions have worsened. The Indonesians deeply resent the austere conditions demanded by the IMF. Since the United States is the biggest contributor to the IMF and the world financial and military cop, resentment toward the United States is equal to that of the IMF. The Indonesian people know they won't be helped by the bailout. They already see their jobs disappearing and prices soaring. The political and economic future, just a few months ago looking rosy, is now bleak beyond all description. Indonesians know what the American taxpayers know: the IMF bailout helps the rich lenders who for decades made millions but now want their losses covered by weak victims. Is there any wonder resentment and rage prevail in Indonesia?

The United States has just sent a military delegation to study and obviously advise the Indonesian Government regarding the law and order crisis now in process. Our officials say that we're there to watch that the Indonesian military does not abuse the rights of Indonesian citizens. Even if true, and well motivated, where did this authority come from for us to run to the scene of the crime—on the other side of the world—and pretend we have all the answers? Putting aside the question of whether there is proper authority or not, the Indonesian people perceive even a few U.S. military advisors as a further threat to them. The IMF is seen as an extension of the United States and is expected to more likely side with the Indonesian military than with the demonstrators. No government, even the questionable ones, likes to see any dissolution of governmental power. It might encourage others unhappy with their own government. And it is not as if the U.S. Government is innocent and benign, considering our recent history at Kent State, Waco, and Ruby Ridge and the hundreds of no-knock entries made in error, causing loss of life, multiple injuries and destruction of property. Let us make sure our own government acts responsibly in all matters of law and order here at home before we pretend we can save the world—a responsibility not achievable even if motivated with the best of intentions.

Effort to prop up an ailing economy after the financial bubble has been popped, prolongs the agony and increases the severity of the correction. Japan's bubble burst in 1989, and there is not yet any sign of the cleansing of the system of bad debt and mal-investment which is necessary before sound growth will resume. And Indonesia is embarking on the same predictable course. Restoration of free markets, including the establishment of a sound monetary policy, has not yet been considered. The people of Indonesia and the rest of the world should prepare for the worst as this crisis spreads. For Congress, the most important thing is to forget the notion that further taxing American workers to finance a bail-out will work. It won't work—it is the worst policy of all for us to pursue.

The Indonesian Government had one idea worth considering under these very difficult circumstances. They wanted to replace their central bank with a currency board. It's not as good as gold standard, but it would have been a wise choice under current conditions. But the United States and the IMF insisted that in order to qualify for IMF funding this idea had to be rejected outright and the new central bank for Indonesia had to be patterned after the Federal Reserve with, I'm sure, ties to it for directions from Federal Reserve Board Governor Alan Greenspan and company. A currency board would allow a close linkage of the rupiah to the dollar, with its value controlled by market forces, and would have prevented domestic Indonesia monetary inflation—the principle cause of the economic bubble now collapsed. The shortcoming of a currency board tied to the U.S. dollar is that the Indonesian currency and economy would be dependent on dollar stability which is far from guaranteed.

REFUSAL

In the approximately eight months since the crisis hit Indonesia, there has been no serious look at the underlying cause: monetary inflation brought about by a central bank. Nor has any serious thought gone into the internationalization of credit as United States exports of billions of dollars, and thus our own inflation, to most nations of the world which hold these dollars in reserve and use them to further inflate their own currencies. Our huge negative trade balance and foreign debt is not considered by conventional wisdom to be relevant to

the Asian currency problems, yet undoubtedly it is. True reform to deal with the growing worldwide crisis can only be accomplished by us first recognizing the underlying economic errors that caused the current crisis.

The philosophy of the free market holds a lot of answers—yet the difference between free market capitalism and interventionist political cronyism has not been considered by any of the world banking and political leaders currently addressing the exploding East Asian crisis.

Concern for personal liberty is not a subject associated with the crisis and is an ongoing casualty of past and current policy. A greater concern for individual liberty will be required if a positive outcome is to be expected from the fall-out of the Indonesian crisis. Let's hope we can get our priorities straight. Congress has an obligation not to worsen the crisis by capitulating to more bail-outs and to remain vigilant enough to keep the administration from accomplishing a similar bail-out through Executive orders outside the law.

MESSAGE

What should the message be to the Congress and the American people regarding this sudden and major change in the economic climate in Indonesia? First and foremost is that since we operate with a fiat currency, as do almost all the countries of the world. We are not immune from a sudden and serious economic adjustment—at any time. Dollar strength and our ability to spend dollars overseas, without penalty, will not last forever. Confidence in the U.S. economy, and the dol-

lar, will one day be challenged. The severity of the repercussion is not predictable but it could be enormous. Our obligation, as Members of Congress, is to protect the value of the dollar, not to destroy it deliberately, in an attempt to prop up investors, foreign governments or foreign currencies. That policy will only lead to a greater crisis for all Americans.

As the Asian crisis spreads, I would expect Europe to feel the crunch next. Unemployment is already at or approaching 12% in Germany and France. The events can be made worse and accelerated by outside events like a Middle Eastern crisis or a war between India and Pakistan both now rattling their nuclear sabers. Eventually though, our system of "crony capitalism" and fiat money system will come under attack. Our system of favoring industries is different than the family-oriented favoritism of Suharto, but none-the-less is built on a system of corporate welfare that prompts constant lobbying of Congress and the Administration for each corporation's special interests. We have little room to talk as we preach austerity, balanced budgets and sound money to the current victims. Our day will come when we will humble ourselves before world opinion as our house of cards comes crashing down.

We will all know we are on the right track when the people and our leaders are talking of restoring liberty to all equally, and establishing a sound money system that prevents the Federal Reserve from manufacturing money and credit out of thin air for the benefit of politicians, corporations and bankers who directly profit.